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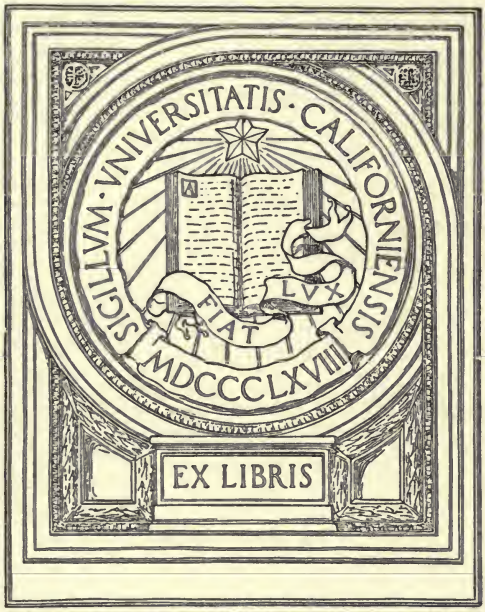
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# MASSORETIC NOTES

CONTAINED IN THE EDITION OF THE

## Hebrew Scriptures

PUBLISHED BY

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

TRANSLATED AND EXPLAINED

BY

ALFRED S. GEDEN M.A.

PROF. OF HEBREW AND OLD TESTAMENT LITERATURE AT THE WESLEYAN COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY.

With the co-operation of the Rev. JOHN H. RITSON M.A.

SECRETARY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

LONDON

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

146 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

1905

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# PREFACE.

The translation and brief explanation of Massoretic notes that is here published has been prepared in the hope that it may be of service to the many students of the Hebrew Scriptures who use the text published by the British and Foreign Bible Society; and who find at the foot of the printed page certain Hebrew notes that prove to be unintelligible without a key. There are indeed large and important treatises in existence, dealing with a subject which lies somewhat off the ordinary lines of study; and to many of these reference is made in the following pages. Those without time or opportunity to consult more elaborate works may not be ungrateful for a practical compendium, that aims at supplying in small compass the help and information that is needed.

My own connection with the work, and the extent to which I am responsible may be readily and briefly stated. The greater part of the preparatory labour was undertaken and carried through by Mr. Ritson, when the engagements and heavy responsibility that rested upon him in connection with the celebration of the Bible Society's Centenary compelled him to lay aside the task. I then agreed to add whatever was necessary in detail, and to see the book through the press. The credit, therefore, of the initiation and practical accomplishment of the work is due to Mr. Ritson, who devoted to it many hours of the closest attention and thought. While for blemishes and faults, whether of oversight or of lack of judgement, I must bear the whole burden of blame.

The interest of the notes which the Jewish scholars whom we call the Massoretes attached to the Hebrew text of the Old Testament is very great, and their critical value not inconsiderable. Their worth, however, for purposes of textual criticism is subject to two drawbacks.

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We do not know precisely who these scholars were, and can only describe the age of the Massoretes in general terms as extending from about the fourth to the sixth centuries of our era or even later; and we are not always certain of the meaning which they intended to convey by some of the diacritical signs employed. Jewish tradition in these matters is not entirely reliable, or always consistent, *e.g.* in the explanation of the *puncta extraordinaria*. But in spite of deficiencies the Massorah forms an invaluable *corpus* of critical material, older than any extant Hebrew manuscript, which no serious student of the Old Testament can afford to neglect.

The notes printed in the British and Foreign Bible Society's edition of the Hebrew text are only a selection from a great mass of material of undoubtedly very varied origin and date. All Hebrew manuscripts are more or less critically annotated; but no two contain exactly the same Massorah. The most complete edition is that of Dr. Ginsburg, perhaps the ablest of living Massoretic scholars. The present work is issued in the earnest hope that on a lesser scale it too may contribute something to the exact and intelligent apprehension of the Old Testament Scriptures.

A. S. GEDEN.

RICHMOND,

*Dec. 31st, 1904.*

# INTRODUCTION.

The Massorah, Hebrew מסורה or מסורת, is a collection of critical and grammatical notes on the Text of the Old Testament, the purpose of which was to guard this text from degeneration and corruption, and to ensure its accurate transmission for all time. The true form of the word is said to be מָסוֹרֶת[1], but it is usually vocalised and pronounced מַסוֹרָה. The verb מָסַר from which it is derived occurs twice in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, Nu $31^{5,16}$, apparently with the meaning "to deliver over, present;" but in both instances doubt has been expressed with regard to the correctness of the reading.[2] In later Hebrew מָסַר, and the Aramaic מְסַר signify "to hand over or down, to communicate;" and thus Massorah is "tradition," as handed down from one generation to another. Usage moreover has limited the application of the word to the statements and rules, the knowledge generally, which has been handed down bearing upon the text of the Old Testament.

The correlative term to מַסוֹרָה is קַבָּלָה, Kabbalah, from the root קָבַל, קִבֵּל, expressing properly whatever has been *received* by tradition. Technically, however, the latter word is restricted to matters of esoteric doctrine and theology, and gives a name to the great mass of speculative philosophy and mysticism of the later Rabbis.[3]

The authors of the Massorah are termed Massoretes, בַּעֲלֵי הַמָּסוֹרֶת, but who they were or at what time they lived is uncertain. Jewish tradition ascribes the beginning of the work to Moses, from and after whom it was carried on through an unbroken succession of wise men, until it was finally taken up and completed by Ezra and

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1 See a note by L. Blau in *Jewish Quarterly Review*, vol. xii. p. 241.

2 Compare *e.g.* Brown and Driver, Heb. and Eng. Lexicon, *s.v.* G. B. Gray, *Numbers*, p. 421. מָסַךְ, Ez $20^{37}$ is from a different root, being a contraction of מְמַסֶּכֶת.

3 See C. D. Ginsburg, *The Kabbalah: its Doctrines, Development, and Literature.* London, 1865.

the members of the Great Synagogue.[1] These attempts to ensure the preservation and permanent integrity of the Hebrew Scriptures took the form of notes on all irregularities, lists of peculiarities and variations, records of the number of words and letters in each book, the number of occurrences of special forms of a letter, etc.; and thus was raised, as the Rabbis termed it, a hedge (סְיָג) about the Law. Such care, however, for the accurate transmission of the sacred text cannot be definitely traced further back than some centuries after the Christian era. And the most probable view appears to be that the Jewish scholars of Tiberias, in or about the sixth century A.D., reduced to order the scattered notes and critical opinions on the sacred books, and committed them to writing with additions of their own, giving to the completed work the name of Massorah.[2]

These notes of which the Massorah consists are found at the present time, and have probably so existed from the first, written by the side of the text on the margins of the Hebrew manuscripts. In no two manuscripts, however, are precisely the same notes found. The earliest constitute the so-called *Massora parva*, a collection of brief and condensed notes on the text, so brief as often to be unintelligible without the key, written on the margins of the page and in the narrow space between the columns of the Hebrew text and the Targum or Aramaic paraphrase. In rare instances also the notes and comments of the Massora parva are found between the lines of the Hebrew writing. Subsequent to this was the *Massora magna*, a more expanded commentary, which occupied the space above and below the Hebrew text, and often assumed ornamental or fantastic shapes of animals, reptiles, etc. Sometimes also it offers an explanation or interpretation of the Massora parva. When the bulk of the Massora magna was too

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1 Cp. Pirqe Aboth, I. 1.—"Moses received the Law from Sinai, and delivered it (מָסַר) to Joshua, and Joshua to the Elders, and the Elders to the Prophets, and the Prophets delivered it to the men of the Great Synagogue."

2 Dr. Driver says, "the seventh and eighth centuries." Cp. *Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Samuel*, p. xxxvii:—"Nothing is more certain than that the period during which this care (*i.e.* for the preservation and accurate transmission of the Scriptures) was exercised was preceded by one of no small laxity, in the course of which corruptions of different kinds found their way into the text of the Old Testament." See also Schürer, *History of the Jewish People*, II. i. p. 328.

great to be accommodated on the margin it was relegated to the close of the manuscript, and then became the *Massora finalis*. The same name also was given to independent works, composed on the lines of the Massora magna, when these were written, as was sometimes the case, at the end of the volumes of the Old Testament.

With regard to the subject matter of which the Massorah treats, this may be most conveniently classified under six headings, according as the rules laid down or the summaries given concern different elements or divisions of the text.

1. The Consonants formed the most important and fundamental subject of investigation, and to them the primary and most laborious care of the Massoretic scholars was devoted. The consonantal text, and the consonantal text alone, was sacred and inviolable; the vowel signs were of human invention, subject to human criticism, and if necessary to modification. Hence no alteration in the consonantal text as it stood was proposed or sanctioned. What appear to us to be obvious scribal errors were carefully and rigidly perpetuated. The utmost that was allowed was to attach a note, expressing a preference for a different reading or vocalisation. And the original meaning of some of the signs employed for this purpose, as for instance the points or dots above or below a word (*infra* 3),—if indeed they always had a meaning and were not mere accidents of the pen,—has been lost beyond recall. Thus a record is made that certain letters are to be written larger (*e.g.* בּ in Ge $1^{1}$), or smaller (*e.g.* י in De $32^{18}$) than usual. In this particular class of examples the reason for so writing them is sometimes clear enough; for instance in Ge $1^{1}$ בְּ֭רֵאשִׁית serves the purpose of an ornamental initial letter. Elsewhere the unusual size has been supposed to call attention to the middle letter or word of a book or portion of Scripture, *e.g.*, גּ in Le $13^{33}$. But in many cases the meaning intended is wholly obscure, and the explanation offered by the Rabbis fanciful. Again in four passages a letter is "suspended," or written partly above the line, *viz.*— נ in Ju $18^{30}$, ע in Ps $80^{14}$ Job $38^{13,15}$; nine times נ is "inverted," Nu $10^{35,36}$, and Ps $107^{23ff.}$. It has been suggested that the use of the letter *nun* in this manner corresponds to our parentheses, or is intended to mark a passage where the text has become dislocated. Nothing however is really known, and the explanations offered

hardly carry conviction. *Mem* is written in its final form in the middle of a word, Is $9^{6}$; the number of times each of the five final letters occurs in each of its forms is tabulated; the middle letter of each book is noted, and of the Pentateuch as a whole[1]; and so forth.

On the other hand the practice of modern printed texts of expanding a letter laterally in order to fill up the line is not found in the older Hebrew manuscripts, and is therefore not commented upon in the Massorah. The same purpose, however, is sometimes attained by repeating one or more letters of a word.[2]

2. The peculiarities and anomalies of the vowel-points and accents were also recorded, and in particular the influence of the latter on the quantity of a syllable. The presence and absence of daghesh or mappîq was noted, where for any reason a deviation appeared from the form that was usual, or that might have been expected. The inference is clear therefore that the Massoretic scholars were not the inventors of the signs for the vowels and accents; but that on the contrary these had already been so long in existence as to have acquired a certain prescriptive right, although inferior to the consonants and not inspired.

3. The notes on words were also extensive and important. Attention was called to a *scriptio plena* or *defectiva*. The number of times certain words occurred at the beginning or end of a verse was counted and set down, the repetitions of a word or phrase, etc. Above certain words moreover, and in one instance beneath also, a series of points or dots was placed, the so-called *puncta extraordinaria*, which have been understood with some probability to point to an erroneous or corrupt reading. Ten words are so marked in the Pentateuch, and of these five are in Genesis, *viz.*—$16^{5}$ $18^{9}$ $19^{33}$ $33^{4}$ $37^{12}$, four in Numbers, *viz.*—$3^{39}$ $9^{10}$ $21^{30}$ $29^{15}$, and one in De $29^{28}$. Other instances are found in the Prophets, and in one verse in the book of Psalms, $27^{13}$. The origin of the points is attributed by the Rabbis to Ezra, whom tradition credits with so large a part in the arrangement and determination of the sacred text. There is no certainty, however, as to their meaning. In some

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1 See especially for details, and the Massoretic lists, Elias Levita's *Exposition of the Massorah*, translated by C. D. Ginsburg, London, 1865.

2 Compare M. Gaster, *Hebrew Illuminated Bibles*, London, 1901, p. 14.

Samaritan codices they are said to indicate a various reading or corruption of the text.[1]

4. In the case of entire sentences or verses the comments of the authors of the Massorah were less numerous. The verses (פְּסוּקִים) in each book, and in each of the larger sections or *pericopae*, were counted and recorded. Two formulæ also that were employed by the Jewish scholars to indicate their judgement as to the correct reading of a word or text should be noticed here. The first is תִּקּוּן סוֹפְרִים, or "correction of the scribes," which is found in eighteen passages, and calls attention to the removal from the text of an anthropomorphic or otherwise objectionable form of expression. תִּקּוּן סוֹפְרִים therefore does not require a change of the existing text, but merely affirms that the reading has been altered for one or other of the above reasons. Examples are Ge $18^{22}$, where the original reading is said to have been וַיהוָה עֹדֶנּוּ עֹמֵד לִפְנֵי אַבְרָהָם, and Zech $2^{12}$, where עֵינִי according to the tradition was changed to עֵינוֹ from motives of reverence[2]. The other formula עִטּוּר סוֹפְרִים, "abstraction of the scribes," is found in five instances, and denotes that a prefixed ו ought to be omitted. This again, therefore, is not an actual correction or emendation of the text, but a sort of warning against an addition which is usually, but in the judgement of the authors of the comment erroneously made.[3]

5. Of greater interest and importance are the various readings which the Massoretic scholars noted in the text of the Old Testament. The number of these is differently given by the authorities, and they vary in the different manuscripts and in the Hebrew printed texts. The earliest Rabbinic Bible with the Massorah records 1353. Of the origin and history of these readings nothing is known. References, however, in the Jewish writings themselves would seem to indicate

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1 H. L. Strack, *Prolegomena Critica in Vet. Test. Hebraicum*, p. 88 ff.; F. Buhl, *Canon and Text of the Old Testament*, pp. 104, 105.

2 The other תִּקּוּנֵי סוֹפְרִים are Nu $11^{15}$ (read גָּרְעָתָךְ), $12^{12}$ (בָּשַׂרנוּ אִמֵּנוּ), I Sa $3^{13}$ (לָהֶם for לִי), II Sa $16^{12}$ (בְּעֵינָיו), $20^{1}$ (לֵאלֹקִיר, and so I Ki $12^{16}$, II Chr $10^{16}$), Je $2^{11}$ (כָּבוֹד), Ez $8^{17}$ (אַפִּי), Ho $4^{7}$ (הֲמִירוּ, כָּבוֹד), Ha $1^{12}$ (תָּמוּת), Ma $1^{13}$ (אוֹתִי, for אוֹתוֹ), Ps $106^{20}$ (כְּבוֹדִי), Job $7^{20}$ (עָלָיִךְ), $32^{3}$ (אֱלֹהִים, for אִיּוֹב), La $3^{20}$ (נִשְׁחָה).

3 The עִטּוּרֵי סוֹפְרִים are Ge $18^{5}$, $24^{55}$, Nu $3^{12}$, Ps $36^{7}$, $68^{26}$.

that they are not due to divergent texts in the Codices, and therefore are not in the strict sense various readings at all. The analogy of the תִּקּוּנֵי סוֹפְרִים, etc., points perhaps to the same conclusion.

These readings concerned only single words. The Massoretes left untouched the consonantal text before them, but supplied what they judged to be the true reading and vocalisation in the margin. The former was כְּתִיב, "that which was written"; the latter was קְרִי, "that which was read," and was to be substituted on all occasions for the other. Moreover in the printed Hebrew text it has been usual to attach to the consonants of the Kethîbh the vowels of the Qerî, so as to remind the reader that the latter is the word to be pronounced. The result has been to present to the eye an anomalous and impossible form, consisting of consonants of one word (כְּתִיב) with the vowels of another (קְרִי). A better plan is that adopted by Dr. Ginsburg in his edition of the Hebrew Bible, London, 1894, where the Hebrew word affected is printed in the text altogether without points, and the כְּתִיב and קְרִי are both presented in full in the margin. It is not always possible to determine with certainty how the Kethîbh was intended to be pronounced; but that it represents in many instances a text older and more correct than the Qerî is unquestionable.

The so-called *Qerî perpetua* were words which for one reason or another could not be pronounced in the public reading of the synagogue, and for which therefore another word was always substituted. In such cases the Qerî was not actually written in the margin, but its vowels were supplied to the consonantal Kethîbh. The chief instance is the Divine name יהוה, which is ordinarily written יְהוָה and read אֲדֹנָי; but sometimes יְהוִֹה *i.e.* אֱלֹהִים, when it is immediately preceded or followed by אֲדֹנָי. Other examples are הוּא, read as הִיא, wherever in the Pentateuch הוּא is found for the feminine;[1] יְשָׁשׂכָר, *i.e.* יְשָׂכָר; יְרוּשָׁלַם, *i.e.* יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, Kethîbh יְרוּשָׁלֵם; and probably שְׁנִים, and שְׁתִּים for שְׁנֵי and שְׁתֵּי, the Kethîbh intended being שְׁנַיִם, שְׁתַּיִם.

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1 This peculiarity is confined to the Pentateuch according to the Western or Palestinian school. But the Eastern school of Babylon reads הוּא elsewhere, *e.g.* Is 30[33]. Cp. S. R. Driver, *Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Samuel*, p. xxxiii; Buhl, *ut sup.* p. 239 ff.

In their interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures the Rabbis do not always adopt the Qerî in preference to the Kethîbh. And in late manuscripts the former sometimes even displaces the latter in the text.

6. At the close of each book was placed a *clausula*, a summary of arithmetical information concerning the text of the book. The *clausulæ* always began with the word חֲזַק, "be strong," "be of good courage"; and tabulated the number of verses etc. in the book, together with mnemonic words or Biblical phrases (סִימָן), by which the total might be remembered.

Thus the Massorah was a body of textual criticism, or rather a record of textual facts, the source and authority for which is doubtful, and the history in most instances entirely unknown. This uncertainty to a considerable extent lessens its practical value. There can be no doubt, however, that in large part the material underlying the Massoretic tradition is ancient, and has been faithfully transmitted; while to the care of the Massoretes is due the preservation of the sacred text, unaltered and uncontaminated, since their day. Their work is thus the great storehouse of critical material and ancient Jewish opinion on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures. And in the absence of old or pre-Massoretic manuscripts constitutes together with the ancient Versions our sole means, apart from precarious and subjective conjecture, of arriving at a true appreciation and accurate knowledge of the very words of the Old Testament writers.[1]

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[1] The largest printed collection of the Massorah is that of Dr. C. D. Ginsburg, published in three folio volumes, London, 1880—1897. A fourth volume is promised, which is to contain a translation and explanation of the notes. Reference may also be made, in addition to the literature cited above, to the same writer's translation of Jacob ben Chajim's *Introduction to the Rabbinic Bible*, London, 1865; and to his most valuable *Introduction to the Hebrew Bible*, London, 1897. In the Jewish Quarterly Review, vol. ix, Dr. L. Blau published two articles, entitled *Massoretic Studies*, of great interest; and the appendices to Baer and Delitzsch' editions of the separate books of the Old Testament contain valuable critical and explanatory notes, with translations of the Massoretic epitomes, etc. See further articles on the Massorah in Herzog's *Real Encyklopädie*, and Kitto's *Encyclopædia of Biblical Literature*. The Commentaries of Delitzsch frequently quote and explain the statements of the Massorah.

# א

א, aleph. The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, א = **1**, אּ = 1,000.

א׳ בִּמְקוֹם ה׳, aleph in the place of hê, *i.e.* where hê might have been expected. Je $25^{3}$ Ez $27^{31}$ $31^{5}$ Ps $127^{2}$ Pr $11^{25}$ Job $38^{11}$ Ru $1^{20}$ La $3^{12}$ $4^{1}$ Eccl $8^{1}$ Da $4^{15,16}$ $5^{8}$ $11^{44}$ II Chr $1^{16}$ (*bis*).

א׳ בִּמְקוֹם י׳, aleph in the place of yôdh. Ez $43^{27}$.

א׳ בְּצֵירֵי, aleph with (the accent) tsêrê. Da $1^{13}$.

א׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, aleph dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ge $43^{26}$ Le $23^{17}$ Ezr $8^{18}$.

א׳ דְּגוּשָׁה ובק׳ס (*i.e.* וּבְקַצַּת סְפָרִים הָרֵישׁ דְּגוּשָׁה, aleph dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh, and in some books the rêsh dāgheshed.

א׳ זְעִירָא, aleph (written) small. Le $1^{1}$.

א׳ נָחָה, aleph quiescent or silent. Ge $4^{23}$ Nu $11^{4}$ Josh $24^{14}$ Ju $4^{21}$ I Sa $12^{24}$ $14^{33}$ Is $30^{5}$ $32^{9}$ Je $40^{1,4}$ Ez $39^{2}$ Ho $11^{8}$ Ps $34^{10}$ $104^{12}$ $116^{6}$ Job $31^{7}$ I Chr $5^{26}$.

א׳ נָעָה, aleph audible, the opposite of א׳ נָחָה. Ps $135^{5}$ $136^{3}$ Ne $8^{10}$.

א׳ רַבָּתִי, aleph (written) large. I Chr $1^{1}$.

אֵין כַּאן פְּסָקָה כְּלָל כִּי אִם רֶוַח אוֹת אַחַת, there is not a complete pause here but an interval of one letter. Ge $47^{28}$.

# ב

ב, bêth. The second letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ב = 2, בּ = 2,000.

ב׳ בה״א, twice with hê, *i.e.* אביהיל, for אביחיל, II Chr. $11^{18}$. The second reference is to I Chr. $2^{29}$, where the Massorah has the same note אביהיל for אביחיל.

ב׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, bêth dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. II Ki $10^{18}$.

ב׳ זְעִירָא, bêth (written) small. Pr $30^{15}$.

ב׳ טְעָמִים, two accents. Ge $35^{22}$ $50^{17}$ Ex $12^{7}$ $32^{31}$ Nu $20^{1}$ De $6^{11}$ Je $2^{31}$ Ez $48^{10}$ Zeph $2^{15}$ La $4^{9}$ Ec $4^{10}$ Ne $12^{44}$.

ב׳ טְעָמִים בְּמִלָּה א׳, two accents on one word. II Ki $17^{13}$.

ב׳ נוּנִין בְּצֵרֵי, two nūns with (the vowel) tsêrê. Is $30^{11}$.

ב׳ סְבִירִין כָּמוֹהָ בְּעִנְיָן. Twice is the various reading כָּמוֹהָ on the ground of the sense. Ex. $11^{6}$.

ב׳ פְּתוּחָה, bêth pathached, *i.e.* written with pathach. De $27^{8}$.

ב׳ רַבָּתִי, bêth (written) large. Ge $1^{1}$.

ב׳ רָפָה, bêth raphê, *i.e.* written without dāghesh, when dāghesh might have been expected. Ge $4^{4}$.

ב׳ רֵישִׁין דְּגוּשִׁין, two rêshes dāgheshed, *i.e.* the letter rêsh written twice with dāghesh. Ez $16^{4}$.

בה״א, *i.e.* בְּהֵא, (written) with hê. Josh $15^{48}$.

בְּהֵא תַּחַת אָלֶף, (written) with hê instead of aleph. I Ki $10^{19}$.

בְּטַעַם פסק׳ (*i.e.* פְּסָקָא) וְדָגֵשׁ, (written) with an accent pisqā and dāghesh. I Ki $11^{22}$.

בְּלֹא פְסָקָא, (written) without pisqā. Ge $4^{8}$.

במ״ם, *i.e.* בְּמֵם, (written) with mêm. Ge $31^{9}$.

בְּמַקֵּף וּבִנְגִינָה, (written) with maqqeph and an accent. Ge $8^{18}$.

בְּמַקֵּף וְחוֹלֶם, (written) with maqqeph and (the vowel) chōlem. Ps $138^{2}$.

בְּמִקְצַת סְפָרִים אֵין מִלַּת לוֹ, in some books the word לוֹ is omitted. Ge $29^{28}$.

בְּמִקְצַת סְפָרִים בְּלֹא מ׳, in some books (written) without mêm. Job $31^{11}$.

בְּמִקְצַת סְפָרִים לֹא נִמְצָא מִלַּת לִי, in some books the word לִי is not found. Je $45^{4}$.

בנ״א, *i.e.* בְּנוֹסְחָא אַחֲרִינָא or בְּנָסְחָא, sometimes for the plural בְּנָסְחָאוֹת אַחֲרִינָן, in another copy, or in other copies.

בנ״א אֱלִיהוּא, another copy reads אֱלִיהוּא. Job $35^{1}$.

בנ״א א׳ נֶחָה, in other copy or copies aleph is quiescent or silent; *e.g.*, Pr $1^{4}$, read לִפְתָאיִם, or more probably לִפְתָיִם, with aleph omitted as in vv. 22,32. Pr $1^{4}$ $7^{7}$ $8^{5}$ $9^{6}$ $14^{18}$ $27^{12}$.

בנ״א אֶת־הַקְּלָלָה, *i.e.* insert אֶת with maqqeph. Ne $13^{2}$.

בנ״א בְּבוֹר, *i.e.* read chōlem plene. Job $9^{30}$.

בנ״א בּוֹר, *i.e.* read chōlem plene. Pr $28^{17}$.

בנ״א הב׳ בְּדָגֵשׁ, in other copy or copies the bêth is written with dāghesh. Job $15^{8}$.

בנ״א הב׳ בָּקָמֵץ אוֹ בְּפַתַח, the bêth (written) with qāmets or with pathach. Da $5^{17}$.

בנ״א הג׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, the gimel dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Job $30^{31}$.

בנ״א הר׳ בְּלֹא דָגֵשׁ, in other copy or copies the dāleth (written) without dāghesh. La $3^{22}$.

בנ״א הר׳ בְּצֵרֵי, the dāleth with (the vowel) tsêrê. Ezr $7^{13}$.

בנ״א הה׳ בְּק״ח וְהַשׁ׳ דְּגוּשָׁה אוֹ הה׳ בְּח״ק, the hê with (the vowel) qāmets chātūph and the shīn dāgheshed, or the hê with (the vowel) chīreq qātōn. Job $21^{5}$.

בנ״א הו׳ בְּדָגֵשׁ, the vāv with dāghesh.

בנ״א הט׳ בִּשְׁוָא, in other copy or copies the têth (written) with sheva. Job $17^{9}$.

בנ״א הי׳ בְּסֶגוֹל, the yōdh (written) with seghōl. I Chr $2^{47}$.

בנ״א הל׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, the lāmedh dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Job $17^{2}$.

בנ״א המ׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, the mêm dāgheshed. Job $22^{12}$.

בנ״א הפ׳ לֹא רַבָּתִי, the pê not (written) large. Ge $30^{42}$.

בנ״א הק׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, the qōph dāgheshed. Job $12^{22}$.

בנ״א הר׳ בָּקָמֵץ, the rêsh with (the vowel) qāmets. Esth $1^{14}$.

בנ״א הש׳ בִּשְׁוָא, the shīn with sheva. Ec $2^{22}$.

בנ״א ו׳ מָלֵא, the vāv (written) plene, *i.e.* read מְזוֹרָה. Pr $1^{17}$.

בנ״א וּבִסְפָרִים מְדוּיָקִים אֵין בָּהֶם תֵּיבַת הוֹלִיד וְנִמְסַר עָלָיו לֵית חָסֵר הוֹלִיד, in other copies and in accurate books the word הוֹלִיד is wanting, and the rule is given that הוֹלִיד is not written defectively. Ne $12^{10}$.

בנ״א וַיַּקֵּץ, *i.e.* read with (the accent) mūnāch instead of tarchā. Ps $78^{65}$.

בנ״א וְכָעָס, read with (the vowel) qāmets instead of pathach. Ps 112[10].

בנ״א זׄ בְּקָמֶץ, zayin with (the vowel) qāmets. Ps 144[13].

בנ״א יִשְׁנוּ, read יִשְׁנוּ for יְשָׁנוּ, *i.e.* omit the methegh. Pr 4[16].

בנ״א יִהְמוּ, read יִהָמּוּ for יְהֻמּוּ, *i.e.* omit the dāghesh. Ps 102[28].

בנ״א בַּאן תְּחִלַּת סִימָן כ״ד, in other copy or copies here is the beginning of chapter (*lit.* sign, indication, *i.e.* of the chapter) 24. I Sa 23[29].

בנ״א בַּאן תְּחִלַּת סִימָן ל״א, in other copy or copies here is the beginning of chapter 31. Je 30[25].

בנ״א כִּיַ, read כִּיַ with (the accent) mahpākh, instead of galgal. Pr 23[31].

בנ״א לׄ רַבָּתִי, lāmedh (written) large. Ru 3[13].

בנ״א לֹא כְּתִיב לוֹ קְרִי, the kethībh reads לֹא, not, the qerī לוֹ, to him. Job 6[21].

בנ״א לֹא נִמְצָא מִלַּת עַל, the word עַל is not found. Ez 47[6].

בנ״א עַבְסָא, read עַבְסָא, with aleph instead of hê. I Chr 2[49].

בנ״א רוֹב, *i.e.* read chōlem plene, רוֹב for רֹב. Ps 106[7].

בנ״א שֻׁשָּׁם, with (the accent) mahpākh ˂ instead of azlā ֜. Ps 122[4].

בְּסִי״ן, with sīn, *i.e.* pronounced s, not sh. I Sa 13[2].

בְּסְפָרִים כ״י (*i.e.* כְּתָבֵי יַד or כְּתוּבֵי יַד) מְדוּיָקִים הטׄ בְּפַתַח, in books written by hand (*i.e.* in manuscripts) that are accurate the têth is with pathach. Ne 12[30].

בְּקְצַת סְפָרִים הדׄ בְּקָמֶץ, in some books the dāleth (written) with qāmets. Pr 26[7].

בְּקְצַת סְפָרִים הרׄ בְּחִירֶק, in some books the rêsh (written) with chīreq. Da 6[11].

בְּקְצַת סְפָרִים התׄ רַבָּתִי, in some books the tāv (written) large. De 18[13].

בְּקְצַת סְפָרִים לֹא נִמְצָא מִלַּת אֶל, in some books the word אֶל is not found. I Sa 10[5].

בְּקְצַת סְפָרִים נִמְצְאוּ בַּאן בׄ פְּסוּקִים הָאֵלֶּה. לְקוּחִים מִדִּבְרֵי הַיָּמִים אׄ וׄ פָּסוּק ס״ג וס״ד. וּבְפִי הַמְּסוֹרָה אֵינָם רְאוּיִים לִהְיוֹת. וּלְמַעַן לֹא יַחְסְרוּ לַקּוֹרֵא הִצְגִּיעוּם פֹּה בְּגִלָּיוֹן

in some books these two verses are found here; they are taken from the First Book of Chronicles, chapter 6, verses 63 and 64. According to the Massorah however they ought not to be; but that the reader may not be at fault, we have set them down here in the margin. Josh $21^{36}$.

בְּקְצָת סְפָרִים שׂ׳ יְמָנִית, in some books the right shīn, *i.e.* with the point on the right (שׂ). I Chron $4^{36}$.

בְּרֹאשׁ עַמּוּד סִימָן בי״ה שמ״ו, at the top of a column, the sign is בְּיָהּ שְׁמוֹ, "his name is Jah" (Ps $68^{5}$). The last two words form a *vox memorialis*, intended to recall the initial letters of words with which in the passages quoted a new column or page must be commenced. The first passage is Ge $1^{1}$ (בְּרֵאשִׁית), the rest are as follows; Ge $49^{8}$ (יְהוּדָה), Ex. $14^{28}$ (הַבָּאִים), Le $16^{8}$ (שְׁנֵי), Nu $24^{5}$ (מַה), De $31^{28}$ (וְאָעִידָה.)

בְּשׁוּרֶק וְדָגֵשׁ אַחֲרָיו, with shūreq followed by dāghesh. II Ki $16^{10}$.

בְּתְבִיר, with (the accent) tebhīr. Ge $13^{18}$ Ex $3^{1}$.

בְּשִׁי״ן יְמָנִית, with the right shīn, *i.e.* the point on the right (שׂ). Ne $5^{7,10}$ $10^{32}$.

## ג

ג, gimel. The third letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ג=3.

ג׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, gimel dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ex $15^{1,13,21}$.

ג׳ זְעִירָא, gimel (written) small. Job $7^{5}$.

ג׳ רַבָּתִי, gimel (written) large. Le $13^{33}$.

## ד

ד, dāleth. The fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ד=4.

ד׳ זְעִירָא, dāleth (written) small. Pr $28^{17}$.

ד׳ קָמוּצָה, dāleth with qāmets. Ex $29^{43}$.

דָּגֵשׁ אַחַר חוֹלָם, dāghesh after (the vowel) chōlem. Ps $94^{21}$ $107^{21}$.

דָּגֵשׁ אַחַר שׁוּרֶק, dāghesh after (the vowel) shūreq. Ge $2^{25}$ II Sa $7^{21,23}$ I Ki $6^{8}$ Is $28^{16,27}$ $33^{1}$ $51^{4}$ $55^{4}$ Je $11^{16}$ $31^{33}$ Ez $16^{4}$ $20^{18}$ $23^{41}$ $27^{16}$ Ho $10^{14}$ Ps $31^{5}$ $37^{39}$ $45^{14}$ $52^{9}$ $68^{29}$ $76^{63}$ $81^{2}$ $102^{5}$ Job $5^{7}$ $22^{6}$ Eccl $10^{8}$ Ne $11^{15}$ I Chr $3^{5}$ $20^{8}$ II Chr $27$ $9^{10,11,21}$.

דָּגֵשׁ אַחַר ת״ג, dāghesh after a long vowel; ת״ג=תְּנוּעָה גְּדוֹלָה. Ex $16^{12}$ Is $16^{8}$ Job $13^{9}$.

דָּרַשׁ בְּרֹאשׁ שִׁיטָּה וְהִיא חֲצִי הַתּוֹרָה בְּתֵיבוֹת. (The word) דָּרַשׁ (is to be written) at the beginning of a line, and it is the middle of the Law by the words (*i.e.* the middle word of the Pentateuch). Le $10^{16}$.

## ה

ה, hê. The fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ה=5.

ה׳ בְּלֹא מַפִּיק, hê without mappīq. Ex $2^{3}$.

ה׳ בִּמְקוֹם א׳, hê in the place of aleph. Je $8^{15}$ $19^{11}$ Zech $9^{8}$ Ps $9^{21}$ Job $8^{21}$ $26^{9}$ Da $4^{32}$ $5^{20}$.

ה׳ זְעִירָא, hê (written) small. Ge $2^{4}$.

ה׳ יַתִּירָה, hê superfluous. Ge $27^{3}$.

ה׳ רַבָּתִי וְהִיא תֵּיבָה בְּפְנֵי עַצְמָהּ, hê (written) large, and it is a word by itself. De $32^{6}$.

ה׳ רָפָה, hê smooth, *i.e.* written without mappīq. Nu $15^{28,31}$ $32^{42}$ I Sa $20^{20}$ Is $18^{5}$.

הָא׳ בִּסְגוֹל, the aleph with seghōl. I Ki $16^{24}$ La $2^{17}$.

הָא׳ בְּפַתַח, the aleph with pathach. II Sa $1^{26}$.

הָא׳ בְּצֵרֵי, the aleph with tsêrê. Ez $31^{14}$.

הָא׳ נָחָה, the aleph quiescent or silent. I Ki $11^{39}$ Ez $47^{8}$ Zech $11^{5}$ Ps $99^{6}$ Ne $6^{8}$.

הַב׳ בְּחָטֵף פַּתַח, the bêth with (the vowel) chātêph pathach. Zech $4^{12}$.

הַב׳ בִּסְגוֹל, the bêth with seghōl. Le $24^{10}$ Is $33^{23}$.

הַב׳ בְּפַתַח, the bêth with pathach. I Sa $17^{12}$ $21^{10}$ I Ki $19^{15}$ Ez $32^{28}$ Da $11^{40,42}$ I Chr $9^{32}$

הַב׳ בְּצֵרֵי, the bêth with tsêrê. II Sa $9^{12}$.

הַב׳ בְּקָמֶץ, the bêth with qāmets. Je $32^{7}$.

בְּשֻׁוָא הַב, the bêth with sheva. Le $7^{38}$.

דְּגוּשָׁה הַב׳, the bêth dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. I Ki $12^{32}$.

פְּתוּחָה הַב׳, the bêth pathached, *i.e.* written with pathach. Nu $28^{10}$.

רָפֶה הַב׳, the bêth smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. Ju $8^{2}$ Ez $23^{42}$.

בְּקָמֶץ הַג׳, the gimel with qāmets. Ez $23^{12}$.

רָפֶה הַג׳, the gimel smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. Ge $18^{6}$ Ex $12^{39}$ Ez $32^{30}$.

בְּדָגֵשׁ הַד׳, the dāleth with dāghesh. Ju $18^{21}$ II Ki $23^{36}$.

הד׳ בז״ק וּבְסִפְרֵי סְפָרַד בִּרְבִיעַ, the dāleth with (the accent) zāqêph qātôn, but in the Spanish books with (the accent) rebhīaʿ. Ge $1^{11}$.

דְּגוּשָׁה הַד׳, the dāleth dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Da $3^{2,3}$.

בְּחִירֶק הַה׳, the hê with chīreq. Ezr $6^{4}$.

בְּמַפִּיק הַה׳, the hê with mappīq. Ez $22^{24}$.

בְּקָמֶץ הַה״א, the hê with qāmets. Ge $6^{19}$ $10^{17}$.

רָפֶה הַה״א or הַה׳, the hê smooth, *i.e.* without mappīq. Is $21^{2}$ Je $6^{6}$ $44^{19}$ Ez $24^{6}$ $47^{10}$ Zeph $2^{14}$ Zech $5^{11}$ Pr $12^{28}$ $21^{22}$.

דְּגוּשָׁה הַי׳, the yōdh dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ps $118^{5,18}$.

בְּדָגֵשׁ הַכ׳, the kaph with dāghesh. Is $5^{5}$.

בְּדָגֵשׁ בָּתַר יהו״א הַכ׳, the kaph with dāghesh after a semi-vowel (*i.e.* the letters א ה ו or י). Da $5^{11}$.

בְּקָמֶץ הַכ׳, the kaph with qāmets. Is $38^{13}$.

בְּדָגֵשׁ הַל׳, the lāmedh with dāghesh. Ju $13^{8}$ $18^{29}$.

בְּפַתַח הַל׳, the lāmedh with pathach. I Sa $16^{7}$.

בְּקָמֶץ הַל׳, the lāmedh with qāmets. II Sa $1^{1}$ Ez $20^{13,21}$.

דְּגוּשָׁה הַל׳, the lāmedh dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ju $20^{31}$ I Sa $8^{19}$ Je $9^{4}$ Esth $6^{13}$.

קָמוּצָה הַל׳, the lāmedh qāmetsed, *i.e.* written with qāmets. Ez $12^{12}$.

רָפֶה הַל׳, the lāmedh (written) smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. Ju $16^{16}$ Ez $17^{5}$ $31^{4}$ Ps $74^{7}$.

בְּחִירֶק הַמ׳, the mêm with chīreq. Is $14^{3}$.

בִּסְגוֹל הַמ׳, the mêm with seghōl. Ec $3^{22}$.

בְּפַתַח הַמ׳, the mêm with pathach. Is $60^{4}$ Je $4^{5}$.

הַמ֣ בְּצֵרֵי, the mêm with tsêrê. I Ki $5^{20}$ Je $12^{11}$

הַמ֣ בָּקָמֵץ, the mêm with qāmets. De $5^{24}$ Ez $3^{27}$.

הַמ֣ בְּשׁוּרֶק, the mêm with shūreq. Mi $2^{8}$.

הַמ֣ דְּגוּשָׁה, the mêm dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Job $17^{2}$.

הַמ֣ רָפָה, the mêm (written) smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. Ge $7^{23}$ Is $59^{17}$.

הַנ֣ בְּדָגֵשׁ, the nūn with dāghesh. Ez $16^{34}$ $27^{16}$ Mi $7^{10}$.

הַנ֣ בְּחִירֶק, the nūn with chīreq. Ez $27^{32}$.

הַנ֣ בְּפַתַח, the nūn with pathach. II Sa $12^{15}$ Ez $16^{34,41}$.

הַס֣ בְּדָגֵשׁ, the sāmekh with dāghesh. II Chr $31^{7}$.

הַס֣ בח״ק בְּחָטֵף קָמֵץ or, the sāmekh with chātêph qāmets. I Ki $13^{7}$ II Ki $2^{1,11}$.

הַס֣ בְּפַתַח, the sāmekh with pathach. I Ki $20^{43}$ $21^{4}$.

הַס֣ דְּגוּשָׁה, the sāmekh dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ex $27^{3}$.

הָע֣ בְּצֵרֵי, the ʿayin with tsêrê. Ge $46^{34}$.

הָע֣ בָּקָמֵץ, the ʿayin with qāmets. Ju $19^{5}$ Is $33^{21}$.

הַפ֣ בְּחוֹלֶם וּבְחִירֶק הַת֣, the pê with chōlem and the tāv with chīreq. Je $25^{34}$.

הַפ בְּפַתַח, the pê with pathach. Is $20^{4}$.

הַפ֣ בְּצֵרֵי, the pê with tsêrê. Ju $3^{16}$.

הַפ דְּגוּשָׁה, the pê dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ex $12^{27}$ I Ki $18^{21}$.

הַצ֣ בְּדָגֵשׁ, the tsādê with dāghesh. Is $58^{3}$.

הַצ֣ בח״ק (*i.e.* בְּחָטֵף קָמֵץ), the tsādê with chātêph qāmets. Is $27^{3}$ Ps $119^{33}$.

הַק֣ בָּקָמֵץ, the qōph with qāmets. I Sa $8^{11}$.

הַק֣ דְּגוּשָׁה, the qōph dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ju $20^{32}$ I Sa $28^{10}$ Ps $45^{10}$.

הַק רָפָה, the qōph (written) smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. I Ki $18^{27}$.

הָר֣ בְּדָגֵשׁ, the rêsh with dāghesh. Pr $3^{8}$ Ca $5^{2}$.

הָר֣ בְּחוֹלֶם, the rêsh with chōlem. Ez $27^{28}$.

הָר֣ בח״ק (*i.e.* בְּחָטֵף קָמֵץ), the rêsh with chātêph qāmets. Esth $2^{14}$.

רָ בְּפַתָּח, the rêsh with pathach. Josh $14^{2}$ Ez $26^{10}$ Ob $^{20}$.

רֵ or רֶ בְּצֵרֵי, the rêsh with tsêrê. Ez $36^{35,38}$.

רָ בְּקָמֵץ, the rêsh with qāmets. De $33^{7}$ Ju $4^{11}$ Da $10^{14}$.

רָּ דְּגוּשָׁה, the rêsh dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. II Ki $6^{32}$ Pr $14^{10}$ Ezr $9^{6}$.

שׁ בְּדָגֵשׁ, the shīn with dāghesh. II Chr $26^{15}$.

שׁ בח״ק (*i.e.* בְּחָטֵף קָמֵץ), the shīn with chātêph qāmets. I Ki $19^{20}$ Is $27^{4}$.

שַׁ בְּפַתָּח, the shīn with pathach. Ge $43^{12}$ Ju $5^{7}$ I Chr $15^{27}$ $27^{8}$.

שֵׁ or שֶׁ בְּצֵרֵי, the shīn with tsêrê. Ge $26^{29}$ Josh $7^{9}$ II Sa $13^{12}$.

שָׁ בְּקָמֵץ, the shīn with qāmets. Ju $6^{17}$ Zech $9^{9}$.

שְׁ בִּשְׁוָא, the shīn with sheva. Eccl $3^{18}$.

שָּׁ דְּגוּשָׁה, the shīn dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Pr $27^{25}$ II Chr $32^{30}$.

שׂ רָפֶה, the shīn (written) smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. Ex $13^{18}$ Ez $22^{24}$ Jon $4^{11}$ Zech $4^{12}$.

תּ בְּדָגֵשׁ, the tāv with dāghesh. I Sa $17^{35}$.

תַ בְּפַתָּח, the tāv with pathach. Ju $16^{5}$ Hab $2^{17}$.

תֵ בְּצֵרֵי, the tāv with tsêrê. Josh $2^{18}$.

תָ בְּקָמֵץ, the tāv with qāmets. Ezr $4^{7}$.

תּ רָפֶה, the tāv (written) smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. Ju $16^{28}$ Is $22^{11}$.

יֵ״ד בְּצֵרֵי, the yōdh (written) with tsêrê. Je $17^{17}$.

מֵ֫אַחוֹר הַמַּעַם נָסוֹג, the accent drawn back, *i.e.* on the penultimate syllable instead of the ultimate. De $19^{19}$.

נוּן בְּצֵרֵי, the nūn with tsêrê. Ex $22^{22}$.

הַפְטָרָה. The Haphtārāhs were the paragraphs or lessons from the Prophets, earlier and later (נְבִיִּים רִאשׁוֹנִים וְאַחֲרוֹנִים), appointed to be read in the synagogues on Sabbath and festival days, corresponding to the Pārāshāhs (פָּרָשָׁה) or portions taken from the Pentateuch (הַתּוֹרָה). Of these last there were 669 in the five books of the Law, 290 being open (פְּתוּחָה), and 379 closed (סְתוּמָה). This distinction referred to the mode

of writing the Hebrew text, פְּתוּחָה denoting that the rest of the line was left "open" *i.e.* blank, סְתוּמָה that the next succeeding verse began on the same line, which was therefore "closed." In the printed Hebrew Bibles the open pārāshāhs are marked by the letter פ (*i.e.* פְּתוּחָה) written in the line, the closed by the letter ס (*i.e.* סְתוּמָה); but the distinction between the two is not always observed. When the letter is thrice repeated (פפפ or ססס) the reference is to the so-called Greek Sections or Pericopæ, fifty-two or fifty-three in number, intended for the weekly Sabbath reading, that the whole Law might be read through in the year. The close of the Haphtārāh is marked by ע״כ or עַד כַּאן, *i.e.* "thus far," or "to this point."

Josh $1^{1}$, ה׳ שִׂמְחַת תּוֹרָה, the Haphtārāh of the joy of the Law, the lesson for the last day of the feast of Tabernacles, so-called because the consecutive reading of the תּוֹרָה was concluded on that day. De $33^{1}$—$34^{12}$.

Josh $2^{1}$, ה׳ שְׁלַח־לְךָ, for the 37th Sabbath of the year. Nu $13^{2}$, the Pārāshāh being indicated by the Hebrew word or words with which it begins.

Josh $5^{2}$, ה׳ יוֹם רִאשׁוֹן שֶׁל פֶּסַח, for the first day of the feast of Passover. Ex $12^{21\text{-}51}$.

Ju $4^{4}$, ה׳ בְּשַׁלַּח וַיֹּשׁ מַתְחִילִין וַתָּשַׁר דְּבוֹרָה, for the 16th Sabbath of the year, corresponding to the Pārāshāh beginning with the word בְּשַׁלַּח, but there are some who begin with the words 'and Deborah sang,' *i.e.* Ju $5^{1}$. Ex $13^{17}$.

Ju $11^{1}$, ה׳ חֻקַּת, for the 39th Sabbath. Nu $19^{2}$.

I Sa $1^{1}$, ה׳ לְיוֹם רִאשׁוֹן שֶׁל רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה, for the first day of the year. Ge $21^{1\text{-}34}$.

I Sa $11^{14}$, ה׳ קֹרַח, for the 38th Sabbath of the year. Nu $16^{1}$.

1 Sa $15^{1}$, ה׳ פ׳ זָכוֹר, corresponding to the Pārāshāh beginning with the word זָכוֹר. De $25^{17}$.

I Sa $20^{18}$, ה׳ כְּשֶׁחָל ר״ח בַּיּוֹם א׳, when the beginning of the

month (רֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ = ר״ח) falls on the first day, *i.e.* when the new moon coincides with a Sunday. Nu $28^{3\text{-}15}$.

II Sa $6^{1}$ שְׁמִינִי ׳ה, for the 26th Sabbath. Le $9^{1}$.

II Sa $22^{1}$ הַאֲזִינוּ וְיוֹם ז׳ שֶׁל פֶּסַח ׳ה, for the 53rd Sabbath, and for the seventh day of the Passover. De $32^{1}$. In certain instances the intercalary year might contain fifty-four Sabbaths, and the lessons from the Law were arranged accordingly; in ordinary years, when the number of Sabbaths was less, two or more portions were read together in pairs, that the reading of the whole Law might be concluded within the year.

I Ki $1^{1}$, חַיֵּי שָׂרָה ׳ה, for the fifth Sabbath. Ge $23^{1}$.

I Ki $2^{1}$, וַיְחִי יַעֲקֹב ׳ה, for the twelfth Sabbath. Ge $47^{28}$.

I Ki $3^{15}$, מִקֵּץ ׳ה, for the tenth Sabbath. Ge $41^{1}$.

I Ki $5^{26}$, תְּרוּמָה ׳ה, for the 19th Sabbath. Ex $25^{1}$.

I Ki $7^{13}$, וַיַּקְהֵל כְּמִנְהַג סְפָרַדִים ׳ה, for the 22nd Sabbath, according to the usage of the Spanish Jews. Ex $35^{1}$.

I Ki $7^{40}$, וַיַּקְהֵל כְּמִנְהַג אַשְׁכְּנָזִים וְהוּא הַפְּטָרַת פְּקוּדֵי כְּפִי הַסְּפָרַדִים ׳ה, for the 22nd Sabbath (Ex $35^{1}$) according to the usage of the German Jews; but it is the Haphtārāh of the 23rd Sabbath (Ex $38^{21}$) according to the Spanish Jews.

I Ki $7^{51}$, פְּקוּדֵי כְּמִנְהַג אַשְׁכְּנָזִים ׳ה, for the 23rd Sabbath according to the usage of the German Jews. Ex $38^{21}$.

I Ki $8^{2}$, יוֹם שֵׁנִי שֶׁל סוּכּוֹת ׳ה, for the second day of Tabernacles. Le $22^{26}$—$23^{44}$.

I Ki $8^{54}$, שְׁמִינִי עֲצֶרֶת ׳ה, for the eighth concluding day of the feast of Tabernacles, which day was reckoned as a separate festival; if the day fell on a Sabbath, the corresponding Pārāshāh was De $14^{22}$—$16^{17}$, if on a week-day De $15^{19}$—$16^{17}$.

I Ki $18^{1}$, כִּי תִשָּׂא כְּמִנְהַג הָאַשְׁכְּנָזִים ׳ה, for the 21st Sabbath according to the usage of the German Jews. Ex $30^{12}$.

I Ki $18^{20}$, כִּי תִשָּׂא כְּמִנְהַג הַסְּפָרַדִים ׳ה, for the 21st Sabbath according to the usage of the Spanish Jews. Ex $30^{12}$.

I Ki $18^{46}$, פִּנְחָס ׳ה, for the 41st Sabbath. Nu $25^{10}$.

II Ki $4^{1}$, וַיֵּרָא ה׳, for the fourth Sabbath. Ge $18^{1}$.

II Ki $4^{42}$, תַּזְרִיעַ ה׳, for the 27th Sabbath. Le $12^{1}$.

II Ki $7^{3}$, מְצֹרָע ה׳, for the 28th Sabbath. Le $14^{1}$.

II Ki $11^{17}$, פ׳ שְׁקָלִים ה׳, corresponding to the section (Pārāshāh) of the shekels, *i.e.* to be read on the day on which the shekels were received.

II Ki $23^{1}$, יוֹם שֵׁנִי שֶׁל פֶּסַח ה׳, for the second day of the Passover. Le $22^{26}$—$23^{44}$.

Is $1^{1}$, אֵלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים ה׳, for the 44th Sabbath. De $1^{1}$.

Is $6^{1}$, וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ ה׳, for the 17th Sabbath. Ex $18^{1}$.

Is $10^{32}$, יוֹם שְׁמִינִי שֶׁל פֶּסַח ה׳, for the eight day of the Passover; De $14^{22}$—$16^{17}$, or if the eighth day fell on a weekday De $15^{19}$—$16^{17}$.

Is $40^{1}$, וָאֶתְחַנַּן ה׳, for the 45th Sabbath. De $3^{23}$.

Is $40^{27}$, לֶךְ־לְךָ ה׳, for the third Sabbath. Ge $12^{1}$.

Is $42^{5}$, בְּרֵאשִׁית ה׳, for the first Sabbath. Ge $1^{1}$.

Is $43^{21}$, וַיִּקְרָא ה׳, for the 24th Sabbath. Le $1^{1}$.

Is $49^{14}$, עֻקֵּב ה׳, for the 46th Sabbath. De $7^{12}$.

Is $51^{12}$, שׁוֹפְטִים ה׳, for the 48th Sabbath. De $16^{18}$.

Is $54^{1}$, נֹחַ וְגַם ה׳ כִּי תֵצֵא ה׳, for the second Sabbath, and also for the 49th Sabbath. Ge $6^{9}$, and De $21^{10}$.

Is $54^{11}$, רְאֵה ה׳, for the 47th Sabbath. De $11^{26}$.

Is $55^{6}$, וַיֵּלֶךְ כְּמִנְהַג הָאַשְׁכְּנָזִים ה׳, for the 52nd Sabbath according to the usage of the German Jews. De $31^{1}$.

Is $57^{14}$, יוֹם כִּפּוּר ה׳, for the day of atonement, at the morning service. Le 16.

Is $60^{1}$, כִּי תָבֹא ה׳, for the 50th Sabbath. De $26^{1}$.

Is $61^{10}$, נִצָּבִים ה׳, for the 51st Sabbath. De $29^{9}$.

Is $66^{1}$, שַׁבָּת וְרֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ ה׳, for a Sabbath and the beginning of a month, *i.e.* when new moon falls on a Sabbath. Nu $28^{9\text{-}15}$.

Je $1^{1}$, וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת וְגַם ה׳ רָאשֵׁי הַמַּטּוֹת ה׳, for the 13th Sabbath, and also for the 42nd Sabbath. Ex $1^{1}$ and Nu $30^{2}$.

Je $2^{4}$, מַסְעֵי ה׳, for the 43rd Sabbath. Nu $33^{1}$

Je $7^{21}$, ה׳ צַו, for the 25th Sabbath. Le $6^{1}$.

Je $8^{13}$, ה׳ ט׳ בְּאָב, for the ninth day of the month Ab. De $4^{25-40}$.

Je $16^{19}$, ה׳ בְּחוּקוֹתַי, *leg.* בְּחֻקּוֹתַי, for the 33rd Sabbath. Le $26^{3}$.

Je $31^{1}$, ה׳ לְיוֹם שֵׁנִי שֶׁל ר״ה, for the second day of the beginning of the year (ראשׁ הַשָּׁנָה=ר״ה), *i.e.* the day after new year's day. Ge 22.

Je $32^{6}$, ה׳ בְּהַר סִינַי, for the 32nd Sabbath. Le $25^{1}$.

Je $34^{8}$, ה׳ מִשְׁפָּטִים, for the 18th Sabbath. Ex $21^{1}$.

Je $46^{13}$, ה׳ בֹּא אֶל־פַּרְעֹה, for the 15th Sabbath. Ex $10^{1}$.

Ez $1^{1}$, ה׳ לְיוֹם א׳ שֶׁל שְׁבוּעוֹת, for the first day of the feast of Weeks. Ex $19^{1}$—$20^{26}$.

Ez $17^{22}$, ה׳ הַאֲזִינוּ, for the 53rd Sabbath. De $32^{1}$. See above, on II Sa $22^{1}$.

Ez $20^{2}$, ה׳ קְרוֹשִׁים, for the 30th Sabbath. Le $19^{1}$.

Ez $22^{1}$, ה׳ אַחֲרֵי מוֹת, for the 29th Sabbath. Le $16^{1}$.

Ez $28^{25}$, ה׳ וָאֵרָא, for the 14th Sabbath. Ex $6^{2}$.

Ez $36^{16}$, ה׳ פָּרָשַׁת פָּרָה, for the Pārāshāh of the (red) heifer. Nu 19

Ez $36^{37}$, ה׳ לְשַׁבָּת וְחוֹל הַמּוֹעֵד שֶׁל פֶּסַח וְהַסְּפָרִים מַתְחִילִין הָיְתָה עָלַי, for a Sabbath (that falls on) an ordinary (*i.e.* not a regular festival) day of the feast of Passover, but the Spanish Jews begin at chap. $37^{1}$. Ex $33^{12}$—$34^{26}$.

Ez $37^{15}$, ה׳ וַיִּגַּשׁ, for the eleventh Sabbath. Ge $44^{18}$.

Ez $38^{18}$, ה׳ שַׁבָּת וְחוֹל הַמּוֹעֵד שֶׁל סוּכּוֹת, for a Sabbath (that falls) on an ordinary day of the feast of Tabernacles. Ex $33^{12}$—$34^{26}$ or part of Nu 29, the portion varying with the day of the feast; cp. *sup,* on chap. $36^{37}$.

Ez $43^{10}$, ה׳ תְּצַוֶּה, for the 20th Sabbath. Ex $27^{20}$.

Ez $44^{15}$, ה׳ אֱמוֹר, for the 31st Sabbath. Le $21^{1}$.

Ez $45^{16}$, ה׳ פָּרָשַׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ וְהַסְּפָרִים מַתְחִילִין כֹּה אָמַר אֲרֹנָי, for the Pārāshāh of the new moon, but the Spanish Jews begin at v. 18. Ex $12^{1-20}$.

Ho $2^{1}$, ה׳ בְּמִדְבַּר סִינַי, for the 34th Sabbath. Nu $1^{1}$.

Ho $11^{7}$, ה׳ וַיֵּצֵא יַעֲקֹב, for the seventh Sabbath. Ge $28^{10}$,

Ho $12^{13}$, ה׳ וַיִּשְׁלַח כְּמִנְהַג אַשְׁכְּנָזִים, for the eighth Sabbath according to the usage of the German Jews. Ge $32^{4}$.

Ho $14^{2}$, ה׳ וַיֵּלֶךְ וְגַם לְט׳ בְּאָב בְּמִנְחָה, for the 52nd Sabbath, and also for the ninth day of (the month) Ab in the evening. De $31^{1}$; cp. *sup.* on Is $55^{6}$.

Am $2^{6}$, ה׳ וַיִּשָּׁב, for the ninth Sabbath. Ge $37^{1}$.

Am $9^{7}$, ה׳ קְדוֹשִׁים כְּמִנְהַג הָאַשְׁכְּנָזִים, for the 30th Sabbath according to the usage of the German Jews. Le $19^{1}$.

Obad 1, ה׳ וַיִּשְׁלַח, for the eighth Sabbath. Ge $32^{4}$; cp. *sup.* on Ho $12^{13}$.

Jon $1^{1}$, ה׳ יוֹם כִּפּוּר לְמִנְחָה, for the day of atonement in the evening. Le 18.

Mi $5^{6}$, ה׳ וַיַּרְא בָּלָק, for the 40th Sabbath. Nu $22^{2}$.

Hab $2^{20}$, ה׳ לְיוֹם ב׳ שֶׁל שְׁבוּעוֹת, for the second day of (the feast of) Weeks. De $15^{19}$—$16^{17}$; or if the day were a Sabbath, from chap. $14^{22}$.

Zech $2^{14}$, ה׳ בְּהַעֲלוֹתְךָ וְגַם לְשַׁבָּת וַחֲנוּכָּה, for the 36th Sabbath; and also for the Sabbath of (the feast of) Dedication. Nu $8^{1}$.

Zech $14^{1}$, ה׳ יוֹם א׳ שֶׁל סוּכּוֹת, for the first day of (the feast of) Tabernacles. Le $22^{26}$—$23^{44}$.

Ma $1^{1}$, ה׳ תּוֹלְדוֹת יִצְחָק, for the sixth Sabbath. Ge $25^{19}$.

Ma $3^{4}$, ה׳ שַׁבָּת הַגָּדוֹל, for the great Sabbath, *i.e.* the next before the Passover.

הַקּוֹרֵא יַטְעִים הַגֵּרֵשׁ קוֹדֶם הַתְּלִשָׁא, let the reader sound (*i.e.* chant, make audible) the (accent) geresh before the (accent) telīsha. Ge $5^{29}$ Le $10^{4}$. In the latter passage the note is misprinted; read הגרש and התלשא.

הַשִּׁין רָפָה, the shīn (written) smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. Ps $104^{18}$.

## ו

ו, vāv. The sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ו = 6.

ו׳ זְעֵירָא, vāv (written) small. Ps $24^{4}$.

וַ יַּתִּירָה, vāv is superfluous or unnecessary, *i.e.* בָּמֳתֵי and אֲצָרֵךְ should be read, though the written text implies בָּמוֹתַי and אֲצוֹרֵךְ. De 32[13] Je 1[5].

וַ פְּתוּחָה, vāv pathached, *i.e.* written with pathach. II Sa 1[10].

וַ קְטִיעָה, vāv cut short or divided; in some texts the vāv is written small ו, not וְ. Nu 25[12].

וַ רַבָּתִי, vāv (written) large. Esth 9[9].

וַ רַבָּתִי וְהִיא חֲצִי הַתּוֹרָה בָּאוֹתִיּוֹת, vāv (written) large, and it (marks) the middle of the Pentateuch (reckoned) by the letters. Le 11[42].

וַיֹּאמְרוּ סְבִיר, the plural (וַיֹּאמְרוּ) is conjectured. I Sa 12[5].

## ז

ז, zayin. The seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ז = 7.

זַ זְעִירָא, zayin (written) small. Esth 9[9].

זַ רַבָּתִי, zayin (written) large. Ma 3[22].

זַ רַבָּתִי or זַיִן רַבָּתָא, zayin (written) large. Ge 34[31] II Ki 17[31].

## ח

ח, chêth. The eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ח = 8.

חַ זְעִירָא, chêth (written) small. Job 33[9].

חַ קָמוּצָה, chêth qāmetsed, *i.e.* written with qāmets. Le 8[23].

חַ רַבָּתִי, chêth (written) large. Esth 1[6].

חוֹל, common or profane, *i.e.* the word used does not in these passages refer to God. Ge 19[2] 31[53] De 32[17,21,39]

חָסֵר, wanting, *i.e.* a letter is missing. Ge 25[24] II Sa 11[11].

חָסֵר אל״ף or אַ, aleph is wanting. Ge 20[6] Le 11[43] Nu 11[11] 15[24] De 11[12] 28[57] Ju 4[19] I Sa 1[17] 25[8] II Sa 14[19] 19[14] 20[9] 22[40] II Ki 2[22] Je 8[11] 9[17] 44[17,18,19,25] 51[9] Ez 20[37] 21[21] 28[16] 39[26] Mi 1[15] Zech 5[9] Ps 139[20] Job 1[21] 15[31] 32[18] Ru 1[14] Ne 3[5].

חָסֵר ה׳, hê is wanting. Nu $23^{13}$ Ju $19^{13}$.

חָסֵר ו׳, vāv is wanting. Nu $3^{51}$.

חָסֵר יו״ד or י׳, yōdh is wanting. Nu $29^{33}$ De $12^{21}$ Josh $5^{15}$ II Sa $3^{34}$ Is $3^{8}$ $57^{9}$ Je $26^{6}$ $34^{18}$ $38^{22}$ $52^{33}$ Pr $6^{21}$ II Chr $20^{3}$.

חָסֵר י׳ בַּתְּרָאָה, the last yōdh is wanting. Ge $1^{21}$.

חָסֵר י׳ וּבִקְצַת סְפָרִים מָלֵא י׳, yōdh is wanting, but in some books the yōdh is written in full. Pr $5^{9}$.

ח״פ בְּאַתְנָח, chātêph pathach with athnāch. Ps $48^{5}$.

חֲצִי הַסֵּפֶר בַּפְּסוּקִים, the middle of the book (counting) by the verses. Ge $27^{40}$ Ex $22^{27}$ Le $15^{7}$ Nu $17^{20}$ De $17^{10}$ Josh $13^{26}$ Ju $10^{8}$ I Sa $28^{24}$ I Ki $22^{6}$ Is $33^{21}$ Je $28^{11}$ Ez $26^{1}$ Mi $3^{12}$ Ps $78^{36}$ Pr $16^{18}$ Job $22^{15}$ Ca $4^{14}$ Ru $2^{21}$ La $3^{34}$ Ec $6^{10}$ Esth $5^{7}$ Ne $3^{32}$.

חֲצִי הַתּוֹרָה בַּפְּסוּקִים, the middle of the Pentateuch (counting) by the verses. Le $8^{8}$.

## ט

ט, têth. The ninth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ט=9.

ט׳ זְעִירָא, têth (written) small. La $2^{9}$.

ט׳ רַבָּתִי, têth (written) large. Job $9^{34}$ Ec $7^{1}$.

## י

י, yōdh. The tenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, י=10.

י׳ בִּמְקוֹם א׳, yōdh in the place of aleph. Job $8^{8}$ Da $4^{24}$.

י׳ זְעִירָא, yōdh (written) small. De $32^{18}$.

י׳ מ׳ פְּתוּחָה בְּסוֹף הַתֵּיבָה, see מ׳.

י׳ רַבָּתִי, yōdh (written) large. Nu $14^{17}$.

י״א נְקוּדוֹת, eleven (י״א) points or dots. De $29^{28}$.

יָנִיחַ ד׳ שִׁטִּין פְּנוּיוֹת וְיַתְחִיל מִתְּחִלַּת שִׁיטָּה ה׳, the scribe should pause *i.e.* leave an interval of four lines empty, and begin from the beginning of line five; *ad init.* Ex Le Nu De.

י״ס בְּלֹא עַד, in some books (י״ס=יֵשׁ סְפָרִים, there are books) written without (the word) עַד. Ne $12^{43}$.

י״ס הַק׳ בְּחָטֵף קָמֵץ, in some books the qōph (written) with chātêph qāmets. I Chr $6^{18,39}$.

יַתִּיר א׳, aleph is superfluous. Josh $10^{24}$ Ju $13^{18}$ II Sa $10^{17}$ $11^{1,24\,(bis)}$ $12^{1,4}$ Je $30^{16}$ Ho $4^{6}$ Jon $1^{14}$ Da $1^{4}$ $2^{39}$ $4^{16,21}$ Ezr $6^{15}$ Ne $5^{7}$ $12^{38}$ $13^{16}$.

יַתִּיר ב׳, bêth is superfluous. Pr $28^{8}$.

יַתִּיר ה׳, hê is superfluous. Ex $7^{29}$ Je $26^{6}$ $29^{25}$ Pr $27^{10}$ Ec $6^{10}$ $10^{3,20}$ Da $2^{29,31,37,38}$ $3^{10}$ $4^{15\,(bis),19}$ $5^{13,18,22,23}$ $6^{21}$ $9^{18}$ Ezr $5^{15}$.

יַתִּיר ו׳, vāv is superfluous. De $28^{14}$ Josh $9^{7}$ $15^{63}$ $23^{6}$ Ju $7^{20}$ $8^{1}$ I Sa $6^{12}$ $22^{15}$ $28^{8}$ II Sa $13^{8}$ I Ki $6^{16}$ Is $18^{4}$ $26^{20}$ $44^{17}$ $58^{14}$ Je $5^{25}$ $27^{20}$ $33^{8,19}$ $49^{28}$ Ez $16^{46}$ $18^{28}$ $44^{3}$ Ho $8^{12}$ Mi $1^{3}$ Na $1^{3}$ $2^{1,6}$ Zech $4^{11}$ $12^{6}$ Ps $26^{2}$ $38^{21}$ $89^{29}$ $101^{5}$ $144^{13}$ $145^{8}$ Pr $22^{8,11,14}$ Job $20^{22}$ Ru $3^{14}$ $4^{6}$ La $1^{11}$ Esth $9^{19}$ Da $2^{33\,(bis)\,41\,(bis)\,42\,(bis)}$ $4^{9,13,14}$ $7^{8,19}$ $9^{5,24}$ Ezr $2^{1}$ $8^{25}$ Ne $3^{15}$ $4^{9}$ $9^{17}$ $13^{23\,(bis)}$ I Chr $7^{34}$ $18^{10}$ $29^{5}$ II Chr $8^{18}$ $25^{9}$ $31^{12,13}$ $34^{22}$ $35^{9}$ $36^{14}$.

יַתִּיר ו׳ עַל פִּי הַמַּסֹּרָה, vāv is superfluous according to the Massorah. I Chr $29^{5}$.

יַתִּיר י׳, yōdh is superfluous. Josh $10^{8}$ Ju $13^{17}$ I Sa $10^{7}$ $24^{5}$ $26^{8}$ II Sa $1^{16}$ $21^{9}$ $23^{37}$ I Ki $2^{24}$ $18^{36}$ $22^{34}$ II Ki $8^{21}$ $14^{2}$ Is $26^{20}$ Je $3^{4}$ $34^{11}$ $50^{20}$ Ez $16^{13,18,22,31,43\,(bis),47,51}$ $23^{49}$ Zech $1^{4}$ Ps $16^{10}$ $21^{2}$ $77^{20}$ $119^{147,161}$ Pr $8^{35}$ $20^{20}$ $24^{17}$ $28^{16}$ Job $15^{7}$ Ca $2^{14}$ La $4^{21}$ Ec $4^{17}$ Esth $4^{4,7}$ $8^{1,7,13}$ $9^{15,18}$ Da $2^{4,26,29}$ $3^{5,7,10,12\,(bis)}$ $3^{15,18,21,28}$ $4^{5,14,16\,(bis),19,22\,24,28}$ $5^{10,14,16,21,23,\,(bis)}$ $6^{14,17,23}$ $7^{4,5,6,7\,(bis),8}$ $7^{19\,(ter),20}$ $9^{12}$ Ezr $4^{11}$ $7^{18\,(bis)}$ $10^{12}$ Ne $4^{7}$ $5^{9}$ $7^{3}$ I Chr $1^{11}$ $14^{10}$ $25^{1}$ II Chr $3^{17}$ $8^{10}$ $18^{33}$ $26^{3,7}$ $34^{4,25}$ $36^{17}$.

יַתִּיר ל׳, lāmedh is superfluous. Da $4^{4}$ $5^{8,10}$.

יַתִּיר צ׳ or צָדֵ״י, tsādê is superfluous. I Chr $15^{24}$ II Chr $5^{13}$ $7^{6}$ $13^{14}$ $29^{28}$.

יַתִּיר ר׳, rêsh is superfluous. II Chr $5^{12}$.

## כ

כ, ך, kaph. The eleventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, כ = 20, ך = 500.

כ דְּגוּשָׁה, kaph dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ex $15^{11,16}$ Ez $17^{10}$.

כ׳ דְּגוּשָׁה אַחֲרֵי ׳, kaph dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh, after the (conjunctive) accent little Telīsha. I Sa $13^{11}$.

כ׳ רְפָתִי, kaph (written) large. Josh $14^{11}$ Ps $80^{16}$.

כולו קָמֶץ, qāmets throughout. I Sa $7^{17}$ Ho $11^{3}$ Ps $93^{1}$ $96^{10}$ $97^{1}$ $99^{1}$ La $2^{17}$.

כ״ק זְעִירָא, kaph (written) small. Ge $23^{2}$.

כצ״ל *i.e.* כֵּן צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת, so it ought to be, *i.e.* the reading is correct. Ge $9^{29}$ Nu $26^{7}$ De $4^{33,43}$ Josh $7^{7}$ Ju $8^{10}$ $20^{2}$ I Sa $1^{9}$ $10^{11}$ II Sa $6^{23}$ $14^{19}$ $15^{33}$ I Ki $7^{22,26}$ II Ki $9^{2}$ $15^{16}$ Is $5^{28}$ $24^{2}$ $28^{12}$ $41^{7}$ $49^{7}$ $59^{16}$ $66^{3,8}$ Je $3^{22}$ $4^{18}$ $10^{5}$ $20^{9}$ $22^{20}$ $25^{11}$ $26^{9}$ $39^{7}$ $51^{56}$ Ez $5^{12}$ $7^{25}$ $9^{8}$ $10^{13}$ $11^{18,19}$ $22^{25}$ $26^{15,20}$ $36^{5,23,25}$ $40^{43}$ $41^{8}$ $44^{3}$ $47^{3}$ $48^{8}$ Ho $4^{19}$ $14^{10}$ Joel $4^{8,19}$ Jon $1^{14}$ $4^{2}$ Mi $6^{10}$ $7^{6}$ Zech $3^{10}$ $7^{1}$ Pr $18^{24}$ Ru $1^{10}$ Ec $5^{17}$ Ezr $7^{9}$ I Chr $2^{13}$ $12^{38}$ $26^{31}$ $27^{1}$.

כצ״ל בְּאׄ נָחָה, the correct reading is with the aleph quiescent, *i.e.* written as in the text. Josh $19^{8}$.

כצ״ל בְּהַעֲמֵדָה תַּחַת הָעׄ, the reading is correct in the arrangement under the ʿayin. Nu $24^{22}$.

כצ״ל בְּהַעֲמֵדָה תַּחַת הַצׄ, the reading is correct in the arrangement under the tsādê. Nu $17^{23}$.

כצ״ל בְּסִין, the correct reading is with (the letter) sīn. Je $39^{3}$.

כצ״ל בְּקָמֶץ, the correct reading is with qāmets. Ne $10^{35}$.

כצ״ל הַמׄ בְּפַתָּח, the correct reading has the mêm with pathach. Ne $9^{5}$.

כצ״ל כְּתִיב וּקְרִי, the reading is correct both according to the Kethībh and the Qerī. I Ki $18^{5}$ Je $52^{20}$.

כצ״ל שָׁה כְּתִיב וּקְרִי, the correct reading is שָׁה both according to the Kethībh and the Qerī. I Sa $17^{34}$.

כְּתִיב, that which is written, see קרי and Introd. p. 10.

כְּתִיב בְּהֵ״א, the Kethībh with hê (where aleph would be expected). De $3^{11}$.

כְּתִיב וְלֹא קְרִי or ק׳, Kethībh but not Qerī. II Sa $13^{33}$ $15^{21}$ II Ki $5^{18}$ Je $38^{16}$ $39^{12}$ $51^{3}$ Ez $48^{16}$ Ru $3^{12}$.

כְּתִיב וּקְרִי, Kethībh and Qerī. Ju $12^{3}$ I Sa $17^{34}$ I Ki $18^{5}$ Je $52^{20}$.

# ל

ל, lāmedh. The twelfth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ל = 30.

ל׳ בְּלֹא דָגֵשׁ, lāmedh without dāghesh. Da $9^{4}$.

ל׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, lāmedh dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ge $19^{2}$.

ל׳ זְרֵיעָא, lāmedh (written) small. La $1^{12}$.

ל׳ רַבָּתִי, lāmedh (written) large. De $29^{27}$.

ל׳ רָפָה, lāmedh smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. Ge $26^{15}$.

לֹא מַפִּיק ה׳, hê (written) without mappīq. II Ki $8^{6}$ Is $23^{17}$.

לֹא קְרִי א׳, Qerī does not read aleph. Josh $12^{20}$.

לְד״ק פַּתַח בְּס״פ, *i.e.* לְדְפוּס קַדְמוֹן, according to an ancient edition pathach at the end of the verse. Da $7^{23}$.

לָמֶ״ד קָמוּצָה, lāmedh qāmetsed, *i.e.* written with qāmets. Ge $41^{50}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי אָגְדַע כְּתִיב, according to the Easterns אָגְדַע Kethībh, *i.e.* the reading of the Eastern school is אָגְדַע in the Kethībh. Ez $5^{11}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי אֵיל, the Eastern reading is אֵיל. Ez $31^{11}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי אֵל, the Eastern reading is אֵל. Ju $9^{33}$ Is $37^{9}$ $66^{2}$ Ez $14^{22}$ Hab $2^{16}$ Zech $14^{13}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי בְּא׳ תַּחַת ה׳, the Eastern reading has aleph instead of hê. I Chr $25^{27}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי וְכַפְּרוּ כְּתִיב יְכַפְּרוּ ק׳, the Eastern reading is וְכַפְּרוּ in the Kethībh, יְכַפְּרוּ in the Qerī. Ez $43^{26}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי וּמְלֵאתִים, the Eastern reading is וּמְלֵאתִים. Ez $11^{6}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי וּמִשְׁפָּט, the Eastern reading is וּמִשְׁפָּט, *i.e.* with the conjunction ו. Je $9^{23}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי חָסֵר ו׳, the Eastern reading omits the vāv. II Ki $10^{31}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי יָשִׁיב כְּתִיב יָשִׁים קְרִי, the Eastern reading is יָשִׁיב in the Kethībh, יָשִׁים in the Qerī. Job $34^{14}$.

לְמַדְנָחֵאי עַל, the Eastern reading is עַל. Josh $18^{14}$ II Sa $13^{33}$ I Ki $16^{12}$ $19^{3}$ II Ki $19^{20}$ Ez $14^{19}$ $21^{19}$.

לְמַדְנָחָאֵי עֵת כְּתִיב עַד ק׳, the Eastern reading is עֵת in the Kethībh, עַד in the Qerī. Ez 22[4].

לְמַדְנָחָאֵי תְּיָקֵד, the Eastern reading is תְּיָקֵד. Je 15[14].

לְמַעַרְבָּאֵי בְּלֹא מִלַּת אֵת, according to the Westerns without the word אֵת, *i.e.* the Western reading omits the word אֵת. II Ki 18[37].

לְמַעַרְבָּאֵי מָלֵא ו׳ הָעֲשׁוּקִים, the Western reading has הָעֲשׁוּקִים, with the vāv written in full. Ec 4[1].

לְנָהַרְדָּעֵי וְכַחוֹל בְּשׁוּרֶק, according to the Nehardeans, *i.e.* the school of the city Nehardea in Babylonia, (read) וְכַחוֹל with shūreq. Job 29[18].

## מ

מ, ם, mêm. The thirteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, מ = 40, ם = 600.

מ׳ זְעֵירָא, mêm (written) small. Le 6[2].

מ׳ סְתוּמָה בְּאֶמְצַע תֵּיבָה, mêm closed in the middle of a word. Is 9[6].

מ׳ פְּתוּחָה בְּסוֹף הַתֵּיבָה, mêm open at the end of the word. Ne 2[13]

מ׳ קְטַנָּה, mêm (written) small. De 9[24].

מ׳ רַבָּתִי, mêm (written) large. Ge 50[23], Pr 1[1].

מָלֵא וא״ו ו׳ or, vāv (written) in full. Ge 31[35] 48[20] Le 26[42] Nu 20[17] 22[26] De 2[27] 17[20] Josh 1[7] 24[19] Ju 2[7] 4[19] 13[8] I Ki 14[16] 15[3,30] 16[13,31] II Ki 3[3] 9[2] 13[11] 14[24] 15[9,18,24,28] 17[22] 22[2] 23[8] Is 43[24] 54[3] 59[2,12] Je 15[13] 18[5] 25[12] 27[1] 30[18] 33[26] 46[27] 51[19] Ez 1[10] 21[28,29] 39[3] Mi 1[5] 6[13] Ps 18[47] 25[7,18] Da 11[6].

מָלֵא י׳ or יו״ד, yōdh (written) in full. Ex 25[31] Nu 14[31].

מִלָּה חֲדָא לְבֶן אָשֵׁר וְהַה׳ רָפָה, one word according to Ben Asher, and the hê without mappīq. Ca 8[6].

מִלְּעֵיל, from above, *i.e.* with the accent on the penultimate syllable. Ge 18[21] Ex 12[11] 19[5] De 1[38] I Sa 9[24] II Sa 3[8] 17[12] II Ki 16[18] Is 7[2] 16[8,9] Je 10[18] 11[10] 23[5,12] 31[11] Ez 39[17,19] 40[19] Ho 7[4] Am 1[8] Jon 2[3] Hab 2[16] Pr 17[10] Job 20[26] 23[9] Da 5[13].

מִלְעֵיל וּפַתַח בִּמְקוֹם קָמֶץ, with the accent on the penultimate, and pathach in the place of qāmets. Je $23^{12}$.

מִלְרַע, from below, *i.e.* with the accent on the last syllable. Ge $4^{3}$ $26^{22}$ $40^{15}$ Ex $8^{7}$ $18^{26}$ $26^{33}$ Le $15^{29}$ $22^{13}$ Nu $24^{17}$ De $1^{28}$ Ju $4^{18}$ $5^{12}$ I Ki $19^{18}$ Is $47^{1,5}$ $51^{9}$ $52^{1}$ Ez $30^{4}$ Am $4^{13}$ Zeph $1^{17}$ Zech $9^{9}$ Ps $41^{5}$ $76^{6}$ $118^{25}$ Job $33^{9}$ (בְּאַתְנָח, with athnāch), Ru $4^{1}$ Esth $8^{6\,(bis)}$ II Chr $6^{41}$ $29^{11}$.

מַפִּיק ה׳, hê (written with) mappīq. Is $23^{18}$.

מֹשֶׁה מֹשֶׁה בְּלֹא פְסִיק בֵּינֵיהֶן, (the two words) מֹשֶׁה מֹשֶׁה (so written) without pesīq between them. Ex $3^{4}$.

## נ

נ, נ, nūn. The fourteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, נ = 50, ן = 700.

נ׳ רַבָּתִי, nūn (written) large. Ru $3^{13}$.

נ׳ תְּלוּיָה, nūn suspended. Ju $18^{30}$.

נ״א *i.e.* נוֹסְחָא אַחֲרִינָא, pl. נוֹסְחָאוֹת אַחֲרִינָן, another copy, or other copies.

אֱוִילִים, Ps $107^{17}$.

אוֹתָהּ, Josh $10^{28}$.

אֶל, Josh $1^{18}$ $17^{14}$ I Sa $14^{33}$ $24^{22}$ II Sa $19^{27}$ II Ki $22^{8}$ Hag $2^{10}$.

אֶל־אֶרֶץ, I Sa $22^{5}$.

אַל וְאַל, Je $51^{3}$.

אָמָן, or אֱמָן, Ca $7^{2}$.

אָנָה, Ps $139^{7}$.

אָנָּא, Da $9^{4}$.

אֶת־, I Ki $8^{1}$.

אֶת־הָאבוֹת, I Sa $28^{3}$.

אֶת־רַב, II Ki $25^{10}$.

בְּאַרְבַּע, Zech $2^{10}$.

בְּגֹבַהּ, Ps $10^{4}$.

בַּגּוֹיִם, Ez $22^{4}$.

בְּדַתְאָא, Da $4^{20}$.

בּוֹרְאֶיךָ, Ec 12[1].

בְּלֹא פְסִיק, without pesīq. II Chr 16[8] 21[19].

בְּלֹא פְסִיק וּבְ רָפָה, without pesīq, and the bêth smooth or without dāghesh. II Chr 21[18].

בְּפַתָח, (written) with pathach. Ps 100[3].

בק״ח, *i.e.* בְּקָמֶץ חָטוּף, (written) with qāmets chātūph. Ps 147[17].

בַּת, II Ki 19[30] Is 37[31].

בְּתְבוּנָם, Ho 13[2].

גְּדוּעָה, Is 15[2].

דָּשָׁא, Je 50[11].

הָאוּבָל, Da 8[6].

הָאָרֶץ, II Sa 10[3].

הָוֵית, Da 4[7].

הַל׳ בְּגַעְיָא, the lāmedh with ga'yā or methegh. II Chr 23[18].

הַמֶּלֶךְ, II Ki 7[2].

הַפ׳ בְּפַתָח, the pê with pathach. Ezr 4[9].

הַש׳ רָפָה, the shīn smooth or without dāghesh. Da 12[1]

וְאֶחֱזִי, Ru 3[15].

וְאַחֲרֵי, I Sa 11[7].

וְאֶצְבְּעַת, Da 2[42].

וַאֲשְׁבַּע, Je 5[7].

וְאֶת־בֵּית אֲבִיהָ, Ju 15[6].

וּבְתְרָךְ, Da 2[39].

וְהִלְבִּישׁוּ, Esth 6[9].

וְהַמַּשְׂכִּילִים, Da 12[10].

וְהַעֲבַדְתִּי, Je 15[14].

וְהִפִּיל, Esth 9[24].

וַיּוֹסֶף, I Sa 18[29].

וַיֵּלֶךְ, Ju 15[8].

וַיָּלֶן, Josh 8[13].

וַיִּקְרְאוּ, II Ki 7[11].

וּלְהַבְהִיל, Ge 1[18].

וּמַשְׂכִּילִים, Da 1[4].
וּסְעוּ, Josh 22[4].
וְרוּמָה, Josh 15[52].
וַתַּעֲלָה, Da 8[8].
חָמָס, Ez 9[9].
חָסֵר י׳, yōdh is wanting. Ps 143[9].
חַסַף, Da 2[32].
חֹשֶׁךְ, Ez 30[16].
יֹאכְלוּ, Ez 42[5].
יְדוּתוּן קְרִי, Jedūthūn in the Qerī. I Chr 16[38].
יוֹבִלֵנוּ, Ps 108[11].
יְזֻהֲרוּ, Da 12[3].
יָמִים רַבִּים, Da 11[33].
יְתִיב, Da 7[9].
כִּימֵי, Is 54[9].
כָּל־בֵּית, II Ki 20[13].
כְּרַשְׁעוֹ, Ez 31[11].
לֹא פְסִיק, without pesīq. II Chr 24[24].
לְבַקֵּשׁ אֶת־דָּוִד, I Sa 23[25].
לָהּ, Ez 14[23].
לָהּ, Ru 2[14].
לוֹ, Josh 8[22].
לְיַאֲשׁ, Ec 2[20].
לְיִשְׂרָאֵל, I Ki 18[36].
לְעֵינֵיהֶם, Zeph 3[20].
לְפָנַי, Ps 12[9].
לְרֹאשֶׁךָ, Pr 4[9].
לְשָׁאוּל, I Sa 19[7].
מוֹמָה, II Ki 5[20].
מַשְׁדוּ, Na 1[13].
מָכְסֶה, Pr 17[9].
מִלְחָמָח, Je 51[27].
מָעָט, Job 10[20].

מֶעָלַי, Da $6^{15}$.

מַשְׂכִּיל, Je $50^{9}$.

בְּקָמֶץ נ׳, nūn with (the vowel) qāmets. Ps $143^{1}$.

נָחוּשָׁה, Job $40^{18}$.

עַל, Josh $10^{39}$ Ju $6^{39,40}$ II Sa $17^{14}$ I Ki $20^{38}$ II Ki $9^{3}$ $14^{23}$ $19^{33}$ Je $28^{8}$ $29^{16}$ $35^{15}$ Ez $47^{7}$.

עֲלֵיהֶם, Ez $40^{39,41}$.

עָלֶיהָ, Zeph $3^{18}$.

עִמָּנוּ, I Sa $30^{22}$.

עִמָּנוּאֵל, Is $7^{14}$.

פְּסִיק, (written) with pesīq. Esth $10^{1}$.

פְּתָאִים, Ps $116^{6}$.

פַּתַח בְּס״ף, pathach with sōph pāsūq. Ca $2^{15}$.

קָ בְּח״ק, qōph with (the vowel) chātêph qāmets. Da $2^{8,10}$.

קָבֵל, Da $2^{24}$.

קוֹלָם, Je $49^{21}$

קְנִיָּנָהּ, Ps $104^{24}$.

רָ בְּקָמֶץ, rêsh with (the vowel) qāmets. Esth $1^{3}$.

רָ זְעֵירָא, rêsh (written) small. Esth $9^{9}$.

רִאשׁוֹ, Zeph $2^{15}$.

רוֹמוּ, Job $24^{24}$.

רֹעִי, Is $63^{11}$.

שׁ זְעֵירָא, shīn (written) small. Esth $9^{7}$.

שְׁחִיף, Ez $41^{16}$.

שָׁם, II Chr $1^{5}$.

שְׁנִיר, Ca $4^{8}$.

תִּרְאִי, Zeph $3^{15}$.

נוּן בְּחִירֶק, nūn with (the vowel) chīreq. II Sa $1^{10}$.

נוּן הַפּוּכָה, nūn reversed. Nu $10^{35,36}$.

נוּן זְעֵירָא, nūn (written) small. Is $44^{14}$ Je $39^{13}$ Pr $16^{28}$.

נוּן נְזוּרָה, nūn separated. Ge $11^{32}$.

נוּן רַבָּתִי, nūn (written) large. Ex $34^{7}$ Nu $27^{5}$.

נָקוּד מִלְּמַטָּה וּמִלְּמַעְלָה חוּץ מִן ו׳ שֶׁלֹּא נָקוּד אֶלָּא מִלְּמַטָּה, pointed below and above with the exception of the vāv which is not pointed except below. Ps $27^{13}$.

נָקוּד עַל, pointed upon, or above. Is $44^{9}$.
נָקוּד עַל איו, pointed upon (the letters) aleph yōdh and vāv. Ge $18^{9}$.
נָקוּד עַל אֶת, pointed upon (the word) אֶת. Ge $37^{12}$.
נָקוּד עַל ה׳, pointed upon (the letter) hê. Nu $9^{10}$.
נָקוּד עַל ו׳, pointed upon (the letter) vāv. Ge $19^{33}$.
נָקוּד עַל ו׳ בַּתְרָא, pointed upon the last vāv. Nu $29^{15}$.
נָקוּד עַל וְאַהֲרֹן, pointed upon (the word) וְאַהֲרֹן. Nu $3^{39}$.
נָקוּד עַל וַיִּשְׁקְדֵהוּ, pointed upon (the word) וַיִּשְׁקְדֵהוּ. Ge $33^{4}$.
נָקוּד עַל י׳ בַּתְרָא, pointed upon the last yōdh. Ge $16^{5}$.
נָקוּד עָלָיו, pointed upon it. Ez $41^{20}$ $46^{22}$.
נָקוּד עַל יָצָא, pointed upon (the word) יָצָא. II Sa $19^{20}$.
נָקוּד עַל ר׳, pointed upon (the letter) rêsh. Nu $21^{30}$.

## ס

ס, sāmekh. The fifteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ס = 60.
ס׳ זְעִירָא, sāmekh (written) small. Na $1^{3}$.
ס׳ רַבָּתִי, sāmekh (written) large. Ec $12^{3}$.
ס׳ רַבָּתִי לְדַעַת קְצַת סוֹפְרִים, sāmekh (written) large according to the opinion of some of the Sopherim (scribes, doctors of the law). Nu $13^{30}$.
סְבִירִין, conjectures, various readings.
אוֹצִיא, Ez $11^{7}$.
אָבֵן, Je $5^{2}$.
אַרְצָה, Ge $45^{25}$.
אֲשֶׁר לִבְנֵי, Le $4^{4}$.
בְּבֵית, II Ki $2^{3}$ $10^{29}$.
בָּהּ, De $17^{9}$.
בָּם, Ho $9^{2}$.
הָאֱלֹהִים, Ge $19^{8,25}$ $26^{3,4}$ Le $18^{27}$ De $4^{42}$ $7^{22}$ $19^{11}$.
הַהוּא, Ge $19^{33}$ $30^{16}$ $32^{23}$ I Sa $19^{10}$.
וּבְבֵית, Ex $8^{20}$.
וַיֹּאמְרוּ, Nu $32^{25}$ Ju $8^{6}$ I Sa $16^{4}$ Zech $6^{7}$.
וַיָּבֹאוּ, Nu $13^{22}$.

וַיָּבוֹאוּ, Ez $14^{1}$ $23^{44}$ $36^{20}$.

וַיִּהְיוּ, Nu $9^{6}$.

יָבוֹאוּ, Is $66^{23}$ Je $49^{36}$ $51^{48}$ Ez $44^{9}$ Mi $7^{12}$.

יָצְאָה, Je $48^{45}$.

כַּאֲשֶׁר, Ex $14^{13}$ Le $7^{38}$ Nu $4^{49}$ De $4^{23}$.

לָכֶם, Nu $35^{5}$ De $3^{20}$.

לְמַעַן, Ez $21^{17}$.

מִמֶּנָּה, Le $6^{8}$ $27^{9}$ Josh $1^{7}$ Ju $11^{34}$.

מִפִּי, Nu $33^{38}$.

עַד, Josh $13^{16}$.

עַל-פִּי, Josh $21^{3}$.

תַּעֲשֶׂה, Ex $25^{39}$ $26^{31}$.

סְגוֹל בְּאַתְנָח, seghōl with (the accent) athnāch. Ge $22^{6,10}$ $34^{25}$ Ps $14^{4}$ $35^{19,20}$ $48^{11}$ $50^{23}$ $53^{5}$ $68^{14}$ $69^{5}$ $130^{7}$ Pr $17^{7}$ $30^{14,21}$ I Chr $7^{18}$.

סְגוֹל בְּלֹא מַקֵּף, seghōl without maqqêph. Esth $2^{5}$ Ne $6^{18}$.

סְגוֹל בְּלִי מַקֵּף, seghōl without maqqêph. Ps $47^{5}$ $60^{2}$ Pr $3^{12}$.

סְגוֹל בְּסוֹף פָּסוּק בס״פ or, seghōl at the end of a verse. Ex $22^{24}$ Ps $78^{10}$ I Chr $1^{17}$.

סָמֶךְ דְּגוּשָׁה, sāmekh dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. De $2^{24}$.

## ע

ע, ʿayin. The sixteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ע = 70.

ע׳ ד׳ רַבָּתִי, ʿayin and dāleth (written) large. De $6^{4}$.

ע׳ זְעֵירָא, ʿayin (written) small. La $3^{36}$.

ע׳ תְּלוּיָה or עַיִן, ʿayin suspended. Ps $80^{14}$ Job $38^{13,15}$.

עַד כַּאן or ע״כ, unto this, or thus far, *i.e.* this is the end of the Haphtārāh. Josh $1^{18}$ Ju $11^{33}$ $13^{25}$ I Sa $12^{21}$ $20^{42}$ II Sa $6^{19}$ I Ki $1^{31}$ $2^{12}$ $6^{13}$ $7^{26,50}$ $8^{21,66}$ $18^{39}$ $19^{21}$ II Ki $4^{23}$ $5^{19}$ $7^{20}$ $12^{17}$ Is $1^{28}$ $6^{13}$ $12^{6}$ $40^{26}$ $41^{16}$ $42^{21}$ $44^{23}$ $51^{3}$ $54^{10}$ $55^{5}$ $56^{8}$ $58^{14}$ $60^{22}$ $63^{9}$ Je $2^{3}$ $9^{23}$ $17^{14}$ $31^{19}$ $32^{27}$ $46^{28}$ Ez $1^{28}$ $18^{32}$ $22^{16}$ $29^{21}$ $37^{14,28}$ $39^{16}$ $43^{27}$ $44^{31}$ Ho $2^{22}$ $12^{12}$ $14^{10}$ Am $3^{8}$ $9^{15}$ Ob $^{21}$ Jon $4^{11}$ Mi $6^{8}$ Hab $3^{19}$ Zech $4^{7}$ $14^{21}$ Mal $2^{7}$ $3^{24}$.

עַד כַּאן or ע״כ, thus far according to the German Jews. Ez $36^{38}$ $46^{18}$.

(עַד כַּאן) ע״כ, thus far according to the Spanish Jews. Ez $36^{36}$ $46^{15}$.

עֲטִיאַשׁ בַּמַּרְאֶה, Athias (reads) בַּמַּרְאֶה*. Da $10^{16}$.

עֲטִי׳ בְּלֹא פְסִיק, Athias omits the pesīq. II Chr $30^{19}$.

## פ

פ, פֵּ, pê. The seventeenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, פ = 80, ף = 800.

פ׳ זְעֵירָא, pê (written) small. Da $6^{20}$.

פ׳ רַבָּתִי, pê (written) large. Ge $30^{42}$ Da $6^{20}$.

פַּהֲנָה (*i.e.* כצ״ל בְּהַעֲמִידָה תַּחַת הַנּוּן לִהְיוֹת בֶּן צָרִיךְ, *q.v.*), the correct reading is פַּהֲנָה with the stroke under the nūn. Ge $28^{2,5,6,7}$.

פְּסָקָא בְאֶמְצַע פָּסוּק, an interval or space in the middle of the verse. Ge $35^{22}$ Nu $25^{19}$ De $2^{8}$ Josh $4^{1}$ $8^{24}$ Ju $2^{1}$ I Sa $10^{22}$ $14^{19,36}$ $16^{2,12}$ $17^{37}$ $21^{10}$ $23^{2,11}$ II Sa $5^{2,19}$ $6^{19}$ $7^{4}$ $12^{13}$ $16^{13}$ $17^{14}$ $18^{2}$ $21^{16}$ $24^{10,11,23}$ I Ki $13^{20}$ Je $38^{28}$ Ez $3^{16}$.

פָּרְשָׁה, see הַפְּטָרָה.

פַּתַח בְּאַתְנָח, pathach with (the accent) athnāch. Ge $21^{8}$ $27^{2}$ Ex $10^{29}$ $16^{20}$ Nu $15^{31}$ De $10^{2}$ Josh $1^{6}$ $17^{13}$ Ju $1^{10,28}$ I Sa $10^{2}$ $25^{32}$ $27^{4}$ $30^{22}$ II Sa $2^{27}$ $6^{7}$ $20^{24}$ II Ki $20^{19}$ Is $8^{6}$ $33^{9,11}$ $39^{8}$ $55^{13}$ Je $7^{10}$ $8^{5,21}$ $10^{11}$ $49^{2}$ $51^{58}$ Ez $14^{15}$ $19^{4}$ $21^{11}$ Ps $2^{7}$ $9^{7}$ $18^{10}$ $25^{7}$ $26^{1}$ $27^{4}$ $31^{14}$ $35^{1,15,22}$ $40^{18}$ $66^{12}$ $68^{9}$ $69^{4}$ $84^{11}$ $86^{2}$ $88^{14}$ $90^{12}$ $102^{26}$ $107^{35}$ $119^{13,99}$ $123^{1}$ $129^{1}$ $131^{1}$ $137^{6}$ $142^{7}$ $143^{1}$ $148^{1}$ Pr $23^{5}$ $24^{30}$ $30^{9,15,16}$ Job $3^{4,9}$ $4^{20}$ $7^{9}$ $9^{22}$ $13^{21}$ $17^{16}$ $19^{10}$ $21^{5}$ $27^{21}$ $34^{5}$ $39^{3}$ $42^{6}$ Esth $6^{2}$ Da $1^{11}$ $2^{17,32,42}$ $4^{2,28}$ $5^{10,15,17,21,23}$ $6^{14}$ $10^{1}$ Ezr $5^{11}$ $6^{4}$ $7^{15,18,20}$ Ne $6^{18}$ I Chr $3^{18}$ $29^{23}$.

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* The following note on עטיאש is due to the kindness of Dr. Ginsburg in a private letter. "Athias was a Jewish Rabbi and printer at Amsterdam. He published a Hebrew Bible in four vols. 8vo, in 1661, with the official *Qerī* in the margin. Of this Bible Leusden edited a second edition, also in four vols. 8vo, in 1667, with Latin marginal notes, in which he not infrequently deviated from Athias' text." See H. Grätz, *History of the Jews*, vol. IV., p. 733; C. D. Ginsburg, *Introduction to the Hebrew Bible*, p. 27.

וס״פ or בְּסוֹף פָּסוּק בְּאַתְנָח וּבְסוֹף, or פַּתַח באס״ף, pathach with (the accent) athnāch and at the end of a verse. Ge $3^{6}$ I Ki $2^{39,40}$ Ps $37^{15,17}$ $40^{18}$ Job $39^{3}$ Da $5^{23}$.

בְּסוֹף פָּסוּק or פַּתַח בס״ף, pathach at the end of a verse. Ge $10^{23}$ $16^{8}$ $17^{14}$ $18^{13}$ $19^{19,21}$ De $28^{42}$ $31^{21}$ Ju $1^{30,33,35}$ $6^{19,36,37}$ I Sa $15^{15,20}$ $17^{45}$ $18^{28}$ $21^{11,13}$ $27^{2}$ II Sa $7^{25}$ I Ki $4^{6}$ $21^{27}$ Is $16^{10}$ $18^{5}$ $21^{2}$ $33^{12}$ $63^{2}$ Je $2^{14}$ $35^{4}$ Ez $8^{2}$ $23^{46}$ Ps $3^{8}$ $34^{1}$ $40^{18}$ $89^{45}$ $118^{10,11,12}$ $139^{3}$ Pr $6^{27}$ Job $7^{14}$ $9^{34}$ $13^{21}$ $39^{3}$ $40^{32}$ Ru $2^{14}$ La $1^{1}$ Da $2^{17,33}$ $4^{2,3,22}$ $5^{22,23,26}$ $7^{1,14,16}$ Ezr $4^{19}$ $5^{4}$ $6^{13}$ Ne $2^{16}$ $5^{14}$ I Chr $4^{13,15}$ $8^{13}$ $17^{22}$.

## צ

צ, צָ, tsādê. The eighteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, צ = 90, ץ = 900.

צ׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, tsādê dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ge $19^{14}$ Ex $12^{31}$.

צ׳ or ץ׳ זְעֵירָא, tsādê (written) small. Je $14^{3}$ Job $16^{14}$.

צ׳ פְּתוּחָה, tsādê pathached, *i.e.* written with pathach. Nu $10^{9}$.

צ׳ רַבָּתִי, tsādê (written) large. Is $56^{10}$.

צ׳ רָפֶה, tsādê (written) smooth, *i.e.* without dāghesh. Ge $28^{18}$.

צֵרִי בְּסָמוּךְ or צֵירֵי, tsêrê in close connection, *i.e.* in the construct. I Sa $22^{20}$ Ez $18^{10}$.

צֵירֵי בְּסָמוּךְ וּבְמַקֵּף, tsêrê in close connection and with maqqêph. Ge $30^{19}$.

## ק

ק, qōph. The nineteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ק = 100.

ק׳ דְּבוּקָה, qōph closed. Ex $32^{25}$ Nu $7^{2}$.

ק׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, qōph dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. Ge $49^{10,17}$ Ex $15^{17}$ $25^{29}$.

ק׳ זְעֵירָא, qōph (written) small. Ge $27^{46}$.

ק׳ רַבָּתִי, qōph (written) large. Ps $84^{4}$.

קָדֹשׁ or קָדֵשׁ, holy, *i.e.* the word refers to God. Ge $18^{3}$ $19^{18}$ $20^{13}$ $35^{7}$.

קָמֶץ בז״ג or בְּזָקֵף גָּדוֹל, qāmets with (the accent) zāqêph gādhōl. Ge $41^{5}$ Josh $11^{4}$ Ho $4^{2}$.

בז״ק (*i.e.* בְּזָקֵף קָטוֹן) קָמֶץ, qāmets with (the accent) zāqêph qātōn. Ge $11^{3,11}$ $12^{5}$ $24^{19}$ $25^{23}$ $27^{36}$ $31^{18}$ $32^{21}$ $42^{36}$ $44^{10,17}$ $49^{25,27}$ Ex $22^{26}$ $26^{9}$ $28^{42}$ $31^{14}$ $34^{19}$ $36^{10}$ Le $5^{23}$ $13^{23}$ $17^{3,4}$ $18^{14}$ $21^{7,10}$ $24^{16}$ $25^{4,11,20}$ $26^{15,43}$ Nu $2^{17,34}$ $3^{47}$ $9^{23}$ $13^{2}$ $18^{3,20}$ $22^{18,26,28}$ $23^{18}$ $24^{6}$ $35^{8}$ De $8^{7}$ $10^{20}$ $13^{5}$ $16^{16}$ $18^{16}$ $22^{9}$ $26^{14}$ $27^{9}$ $28^{62,67}$ $32^{13,15,21,41}$ $33^{5,13,19,21}$ Josh $1^{9}$ $2^{5,7}$ $5^{14}$ $8^{1}$ $17^{14}$ $19^{50}$ Ju $1^{15}$ $3^{19,25}$ $5^{4,19,27}$ $7^{5}$ $8^{26}$ I Sa $2^{5}$ $8^{7}$ $17^{9}$ $21^{10}$ II Sa $3^{34}$ $4^{12}$ $12^{3,8}$ $13^{10}$ $14^{7}$ $15^{14}$ $17^{20,22}$ $23^{1}$ I Ki $3^{7}$ $6^{4}$ $9^{17}$ $10^{13}$ $11^{13,37}$ $13^{5}$ $17^{16,20,21}$ $18^{12}$ $19^{10,14}$ $21^{27}$ $22^{22}$ II Ki $11^{12}$ $14^{28}$ $17^{15}$ $19^{16}$ $21^{9}$ $24^{4}$ Is $5^{28}$ $8^{15}$ $13^{8}$ $14^{9,21,24}$ $15^{5}$ $24^{16,18}$ $28^{13,22,28}$ $30^{16}$ $31^{4}$ $32^{7,14}$ $33^{9,10}$ $34^{3,10}$ $37^{1,17}$ $40^{21}$ $41^{26}$ $42^{16,25}$ $43^{9,19}$ $44^{15,23}$ $46^{13}$ $47^{3}$ $48^{2}$ $49^{10,13,18,25}$ $51^{16}$ $52^{10}$ $53^{7,8,11}$ $54^{3,4,17}$ $56^{10}$ $57^{1,20}$ $58^{2}$ $59^{8}$ $61^{7}$ $64^{9}$ $65^{1,12,13}$ $66^{2}$ Je $2^{3,19}$ $3^{21}$ $4^{18,22}$ $5^{7,22}$ $6^{10,15}$ $8^{9,12}$ $9^{18}$ $10^{2,20}$ $12^{13}$ $16^{11,19}$ $17^{8,11}$ $20^{8}$ $22^{14}$ $32^{23}$ $35^{7}$ $46^{12}$ $49^{29}$ $50^{5,6}$ $51^{32}$ Ez $2^{5}$ $3^{21,27}$ $5^{4,6}$ $7^{12}$ $15^{5,7}$ $17^{9}$ $18^{6,8,12,13,15,16,17}$ $19^{14}$ $20^{24}$ $21^{12}$ $22^{25}$ $23^{8,10,25}$ $27^{5}$ $32^{20}$ $33^{6}$ $34^{3}$ $39^{8}$ $47^{9}$ Ho $4^{10,12}$ $5^{7}$ $7^{7}$ $8^{10}$ $10^{6,9,14}$ $12^{5}$ $13^{4,12}$ $14^{4}$ Joel $2^{10}$ Am $1^{2}$ $2^{4,14}$ $5^{10}$ $9^{14}$ Ob $^{1}$ Mi $1^{7}$ $2^{2}$ $4^{9,11}$ $6^{14}$ $7^{17}$ Hab $1^{10}$ $2^{5,6}$ Zeph $3^{2,5}$ Zech $6^{12}$ $7^{13}$ $9^{14}$ $11^{5,17}$ $12^{1}$ Mal $3^{16}$ Ca $2^{4}$ Ru $3^{13}$ $4^{4,18,22}$ La $1^{20}$ $3^{13,16,22,35,41,53}$ $4^{6}$ $5^{5}$ Ec $2^{16}$ $3^{19}$ Esth $3^{12}$ $4^{12}$ Da $11^{4,5,27}$ Ezr $1^{9}$ $2^{21}$ Ne $1^{3}$ $6^{11}$ $9^{26,27}$ I Chr $2^{39,51}$ $16^{18,22}$ $22^{13}$ $25^{31}$ $29^{26}$ II Chr $17^{4}$ $18^{21}$ $26^{12}$ $28^{5}$ $29^{34}$ $36^{13}$.

קָמֶץ בְּתַרְחָא, qāmets with (the accent) tarchā. Le $27^{10}$ Nu $9^{2}$ $13^{8}$ $21^{6}$ De $9^{14}$ Ju $17^{1}$ I Ki $5^{31}$ $20^{18}$ Is $5^{9}$ $9^{9}$ $14^{27}$ $16^{8}$ $22^{14}$ $27^{10}$ $65^{13,24}$ Je $8^{1}$ $9^{2}$ $13^{13}$ $25^{7}$ $31^{13}$ $50^{10}$ Ho $4^{17}$ $7^{11}$.

קָמֶץ בְּטִפְחָא, qāmets with (the accent) tiphchā. II Chr $25^{6}$.

אס״פ (*i.e.* אֵין בְּלִי אַתְנָח סוֹף פָּסוּק) קָמֶץ בָּלֹא or בְּלִי, qāmets (written) without athnāch or sōph pāsūq. Ez $17^{15}$ $25^{3}$ $40^{4}$ $44^{5}$ Ho $6^{1}$ $8^{7}$ Joel $2^{13}$ $4^{16}$ Am $3^{8}$ Ps $35^{24}$ $59^{7,15}$ $71^{22}$ $116^{19}$ $119^{5}$ $126^{6}$ $128^{4}$ $135^{21}$ $137^{5,7}$ $143^{8,10,12}$ Job $21^{17}$ Ec $11^{9}$ Esth $8^{15}$ I Chr $26^{9}$ II Chr $2^{3}$ $28^{13}$.

קָמֶץ בִּסְגוֹלְתָּא, qāmets with (the accent) seghōltā. Ge $19^{4}$ Ex $12^{22}$ Nu $21^{13}$ De $31^{7,23}$ Is $51^{13}$ Je $31^{7}$.

קָמֶץ בְּסָמוּךְ, qāmets in close connection, *i.e.* in the construct. Ez $13^{9}$.

קָמֶץ בְּפַשְׁטָא, qāmets with (the accent) pashtā. Nu $23^{24}$ Is $51^{6}$ Je $6^{26}$ $8^{6}$ $25^{30}$ $35^{7}$ Ez $26^{16}$.

קָמֶץ בִּרְבִיעִי or בְּרִבִיעַ, qāmets with (the accent) rebhīaʿ. Le $5^{23}$ $8^{15}$ $12^{4}$ $16^{4}$ De $13^{6}$ Josh $10^{13}$ I Ki $7^{18}$ II Ki $4^{40}$ Is $6^{10}$ $44^{26}$ $64^{3}$ Ez $20^{13,16}$ $22^{25}$ Hab $3^{17}$ Ps $44^{4}$.

קָמֶץ בְּתְבִיר, qāmets with (the accent) tebhīr. Le $5^{18}$ Je $9^{2}$.

קָמֶץ וּמִלְרַע, qāmets and the accent on the final syllable. Ge $2^{22}$.

קָמֶץ רָחָב, qāmets broad, *i.e.* the vowel sign is to be read qāmets and not qāmets chātūph. Ps $35^{10}$ Pr $19^{7}$.

קְרִי, that which is read, see Introd. p. 10.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ge $8^{17}$ | הַיְצֵא or הַיֹּצֵא | הוֹצֵא |
| $10^{19}$ | וּצְבוֹיִם | וּצְבֹיִם |
| $14^{2,8}$ | צְבוֹיִם | צְבֹיִם |
| $24^{14}$ | הַנַּעֲרָה | הַנַּעַר |
| $24^{16}$ | וְהַנַּעֲרָה | וְהַנַּעַר |
| $24^{28}$ | הַנַּעֲרָה | הַנַּעַר |
| $24^{33}$ | וַיּוּשַׂם | וַיָּשֶׂם |
| $24^{55}$ | הַנַּעֲרָה | הַנַּעַר |
| $24^{57}$ | לַנַּעֲרָה | לַנַּעַר |
| $25^{23}$ | גּוֹיִם | גֹּיִם |
| $27^{29}$ | וְיִשְׁתַּחֲווּ | וְיִשְׁתַּחֲוּ |
| $30^{11}$ | בָּא גָּד | בָּגָד |
| $30^{18}$ | יִשְׂכָּר | יִשָּׂשכָר |
| $33^{4}$ | צַוָּארָיו | צַוָּארֹו |
| $34^{3\,(bis),12}$ | הַנַּעֲרָה | הַנַּעַר |
| $35^{23}$ | יִשְׂכָּר | יִשָּׂשכָר |
| $36^{5,14}$ | יְעוּשׁ | יְעִישׁ |
| $39^{20}$ | אֲסִירֵי | אֲסוּרֵי |
| $43^{28}$ | וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲווּ | וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּ |
| $46^{13}$ | יִשְׂכָּר | יִשָּׂשכָר |
| $49^{11}$ | עִירוֹ | עִירָה |
| $49^{11}$ | סוּתוֹ | סוּתָה |
| $49^{14}$ | יִשְׂכָּר | יִשָּׂשכָר |
| Ex $1^{3}$ | יִשְׂכָּר | יִשָּׂשכָר |
| $4^{3}$ | מַה־זֶּה | מַזֶּה |
| $16^{2}$ | וַיְלִינוּ | וַיָּלִינוּ |
| $16^{7}$ | תַּלִּינוּ | תָּלוֹנוּ |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ex 16[13] | הַשְׁלָיו | הַשְׁלָו |
| 21[8] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| 22[4] | בְּעִירוֹ | בְּעִירָה |
| 22[26] | כְּסוּתוֹ | כְּסוּתָה |
| 27[11] | וְעַמָּדָיו | וְעַמָּדוֹ |
| 28[28] | מִמַּבְּעֹתָיו | מִמַּבְּעֹתוֹ |
| 32[17] | בְּרֵעוֹ | בְּרֵעָה |
| 32[19] | מְיָדָיו | מְיָדוֹ |
| 35[11] | בְּרִיחָיו | בְּרִיחוֹ |
| 37[8] | קְצוֹתָיו | קְצוֹתוֹ |
| 39[4] | קְצוֹתָיו | קְצוֹתוֹ |
| 39[33] | בְּרִיחָיו | בְּרִיחוֹ |
| Le 9[22] | יָדָיו | יָדוֹ |
| 11[21] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| 16[21] | יָדָיו | יָדוֹ |
| 21[5] | יִקְרְחָה | יִקָּרְחוּ |
| 23[13] | וְנִסְכּוֹ | וְנִסְכָּהּ |
| 25[30] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| Nu 1[16] | קְרוּאֵי | קְרִיאֵי |
| 10[36] | וּבְנוּחֹה | וּבְנוּחָהּ |
| 11[32] | הַשְׁלָיו | הַשְׁלָו |
| 12[3] | עָנָיו | עָנָו |
| 14[36] | וַיָּלִינוּ | וַיָּלֶן |
| 16[11] | תָּלִינוּ | תָּלֶן |
| 21[32] | וַיִּוָּרֵשׁ | וַיִּירַשׁ |
| 26[9] | קְרוּאֵי | קְרִיאֵי |
| 32[7] | תְּנִיאוּן | תְּנִיאוּן |
| 34[4] | וְהָיוּ | וְהָיָה |
| De 2[33] | בָּנָיו | בְּנוֹ |
| 5[10] | מִצְוָתָי | מִצְוָתוֹ |
| 7[9] | מִצְוָתָיו | מִצְוָתוֹ |
| 8[2] | מִצְוָתָיו | מִצְוָתוֹ |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| De 21[7] | שָׁפְכוּ | שָׁפְכָה |
| 22[15(bis),16,21,24,25,27,29] | הַנַּעֲרָה | הַנַּעַר |
| 22[20] | לַנַּעֲרָה | לַנַּעַר |
| 22[23,28] | נַעֲרָה | נַעַר |
| 22[26] | וְלַנַּעֲרָה | וְלַנַּעַר |
| 27[10] | מִצְוֹתָיו | מִצְוֹתוֹ |
| 28[27] | וּבַטְּחוֹרִים | וּבָעֳפָלִים |
| 28[30] | יִשְׁגָּלֶנָּה | יִשְׁגָּלֶנָּה |
| 29[22] | וּצְבוֹיִם | וּצְבִיִים |
| 33[2] | אֵשׁ־דָּת | אַשְׁדָּת |
| 33[9] | בָּנָיו | בְּנוֹ |
| Josh 2[13] | אַחְיוֹתַי | אַחוֹתַי |
| 3[4] | וּבֵינָיו | וּבֵינוֹ |
| 3[16] | מֵאָדָם | בְּאָדָם |
| 4[18] | כַּעֲלוֹת | בַּעֲלוֹת |
| 5[1] | עָבְרָם | עָבְרוּ |
| 6[5] | כְּשָׁמְעֲכֶם | בְּשָׁמְעֲכֶם |
| 6[7] | וַיֹּאמֶר | וַיֹּאמְרוּ |
| 6[9] | תְּקִעֵי | תָּקְעוּ |
| 6[13] | הָלוֹךְ | הוֹלֵךְ |
| 6[15] | כַּעֲלוֹת | בַּעֲלוֹת |
| 7[21] | וָאֵרֶא | וָאֶרְאֶה |
| 8[11] | בֵּיָיו | בֵּינוֹ |
| 8[12] | לָעָי | לָעִיר |
| 8[16] | בָּעַי | בָּעִיר |
| 9[7] | וַיֹּאמֶר | וַיֹּאמְרוּ |
| 11[16] | וּשְׁפֵלָתוֹ | וּשְׁפֵלָתָה |
| 12[20] | מְרוֹן | מְרֹאוֹן |
| 15[4] | וְהָיוּ | וְהָיָה |
| 15[47] | הַגְּדוֹל | הַגָּבוֹל |
| 15[53] | וְיָנוּם | וְיָנִים |
| 16[3] | תּוֹצְאֹתָיו | תֹּצְאֹתָו |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Josh $18^{12,14,19}$ | וְהָיוּ | וְהָיָה |
| $18^{19}$ | תּוֹצְאוֹת | תּוֹצְאוֹתָיו |
| $18^{24}$ | הָעַמּוֹנָה | הָעַמּוֹנִי |
| $19^{22}$ | וְשַׁחֲצִימָה | וְשַׁחֲצוּמָה |
| $19^{29}$ | וְהָיוּ | וַיִּהְיוּ |
| $20^{8}$ | גּוֹלָן | גָּלוֹן |
| $21^{10}$ | רִאשׁוֹנָה | רַאִישׁוֹנָה |
| $21^{27}$ | גּוֹלָן | גָּלוֹן |
| $22^{7}$ | בְּעֵבֶר | מֵעֵבֶר |
| $24^{3}$ | וָאַרְבֶּה | וָאֶרֶב |
| $24^{8}$ | וָאָבִיא | וָאָבִיאָה |
| $24^{15}$ | מֵעֵבֶר | בְּעֵבֶר |
| Ju $1^{27}$ | יֹשְׁבֵי | יֹשֵׁב |
| $4^{11}$ | בְּצַעֲנִים | בְּצַעֲנִים |
| $6^{5}$ | וּבָאוּ | יָבֹאוּ |
| $7^{13}$ | צְלִיל | צָלִיל |
| $7^{21}$ | וַיָּנוּסוּ | וַיָּנִיסוּ |
| $9^{8}$ | מָלְכָה | מְלוֹכָה |
| $9^{12}$ | מָלְכִי | מְלוֹכִי |
| $11^{37}$ | וְרֵעוֹתָי | וְרַעְיָתִי |
| $12^{3}$ | וָאָשִׁימָה | וָאֲשִׁימָה |
| $16^{18}$ | לִי | לָהּ |
| $16^{21}$ | הָאֲסוּרִים | הָאֲסִירִים |
| $16^{25}$ | כְּטוֹב | כִּי טוֹב |
| $16^{25}$ | הָאֲסוּרִים | הָאֲסִירִים |
| $16^{26}$ | וַהֲמִישֵׁנִי | וְהֵימִשֵּׁנִי |
| $17^{2}$ | וְאַתִּי | וְאַתְּ |
| $19^{3}$ | לַהֲשִׁיבָהּ | לַהֲשִׁיבוֹ |
| $19^{21}$ | וַיָּבֶל | וַיָּבוֹל |
| $19^{25}$ | בַּעֲלוֹת | בַּעֲלוֹת |
| $20^{13}$ | בְּנֵי | *om.* |
| $21^{20}$ | וַיְצַוּוּ | וַיְצַו |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ju $21^{22}$ | לָרִיב | לָרוֹב |
| 1 Sa $2^{3}$ | וְלוֹ | וְלֹא |
| $2^{9}$ | חֲסִידָיו | חֲסִידוֹ |
| $2^{10}$ | מְרִיבָיו | מְרִיבוֹ |
| $2^{10}$ | עָלָיו | עָלוֹ |
| $2^{16}$ | לֹא | לוֹ |
| $3^{2}$ | וְעֵינָיו | וְעֵינוֹ |
| $3^{18}$ | בְּעֵינָיו | בְּעֵינוֹ |
| $4^{13}$ | יַד | יַדּ |
| $5^{6}$ | בַּמְּחֹרִים | בָּעֳפָלִים |
| $5^{9}$ | מְחֹרַיִם | עָפָלִים |
| $5^{12}$ | בַּמְּחֹרִים | בָּעֳפָלִים |
| $6^{4}$ | טְחֹרֵי | עָפְלֵי |
| $6^{5}$ | טְחֹרֵיכֶם | עָפְלֵיכֶם |
| $7^{9}$ | וַיַּעַל | וַיַּעֲלֵהוּ |
| $8^{3}$ | בְּדַרְכּוֹ | בְּדַרְכּוֹ |
| $9^{1}$ | מִבִּנְיָמִין | מִבֶּן יָמִין |
| $9^{26}$ | הַגָּגָה | הָגָג |
| $10^{21}$ | לְמִשְׁפַּחְתּוֹ | לְמִשְׁפַּחְתּוֹ |
| $11^{6}$ | כְּשָׁמְעוֹ | בְּשָׁמְעוֹ |
| $11^{9}$ | כְּחֹם | בְּחֹם |
| $12^{10}$ | וַיֹּאמְרוּ | וַיֹּאמֶר |
| $13^{8}$ | וַיּוֹחֶל | וַיֶּחֱל |
| $13^{19}$ | אָמְרוּ | אָמַר |
| $14^{27}$ | וַתֶּאֱרָנָה | וַתִּרְאֶנָה |
| $14^{32}$ | וַיַּעַט | וַיַּעַשׂ |
| $14^{32}$ | הַשָּׁלָל | שָׁלָל |
| $15^{16}$ | וַיֹּאמֶר | וַיֹּאמְרוּ |
| $17^{7}$ | וְעֵץ | וְחֵץ |
| $17^{23}$ | מְמַעֲרוֹת | מְמַעֲרוֹת |
| $18^{1}$ | וַיֶּאֱהָבְהוּ | וַיֶּאֱהָבוּ |
| $18^{6}$ | לָשׁוּר | לָשִׁיר |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| I Sa 18[7] | בַּאֲלָפָיו | בְּאַלְפּוֹ |
| 18[9] | עוֹיֵן | עַיִן |
| 18[14] | דְּרָכָיו | דַּרְכּוֹ |
| 18[22] | עֲבָדָיו | עַבְדּוֹ |
| 18[29] | וַיּוֹסֶף | וַיֹּאסֶף |
| 19[18,19,22] | בְּנָוֹת | בְּנָיוֹת |
| 19[23] | נָוֹת | נָיוֹת |
| 19[23] | בְּנָוֹת | בְּנָיוֹת |
| 20[1] | מִנָּוֹת | מִנָּיוֹת |
| 20[2] | לֹא יַעֲשֶׂה | לוּ עָשָׂה |
| 20[24] | אֶל | עַל |
| 20[38] | הַחָצִים | הַחֲצִי |
| 21[12] | בַּאֲלָפָיו | בְּאַלְפּוֹ |
| 21[12] | בְּרִבְבֹתָיו | בִּרְבָבָתוֹ |
| 22[13] | אֵלָיו | אֵלוֹ |
| 22[17] | אָזְנִי | אָזְנוֹ |
| 22[18] | לְדוֹאֵג | לְדוֹיֵג |
| 22[18] | דּוֹאֵג | דּוֹיֵג |
| 22[22] | דּוֹאֵג | דּוֹיֵג |
| 23[5] | וַאֲנָשָׁיו | וְאַנְשֵׁי |
| 24[8] | מֵהַמְּעָרָה | מִן הַמְּעָרָה |
| 24[18] | וְאַתָּה | וְאַתְּ |
| 25[3] | כָּלְבִּי | כְּלִבּוֹ |
| 25[18] | אֲבִיגַיִל | אֲבִיגַיִל |
| 25[18] | עֲשׂוּיוֹת | עֲשׂוּיוֹת |
| 25[34] | וַתָּבֹאת | וַתָּבֹאתִי |
| 26[5,7] | סְבִיבוֹתָיו | סְבִיבָתוֹ |
| 26[7,11,16] | מְרַאֲשֹׁתָיו | מְרַאֲשֹׁתוֹ |
| 26[22] | חֲנִית | הַחֲנִית |
| 27[4] | יָסַף | יוֹסֵף |
| 27[8] | וְהַגְּזְרִי | וְהַגִּרְזִי |
| 29[5] | בַּאֲלָפָיו | בְּאַלְפּוֹ |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| I Sa 29[5] | בִּרְבָבֹתָיו | בִּרְבָבָתוֹ |
| 30[6] | בָּנָיו | בְּנוֹ |
| 30[24] | הַיּוֹרֵד | הוֹרַד |
| II Sa 1[3] | וָאוֹמַר | וַיֹּאמֶר |
| 1[11] | בִּבְגָדָיו | בְּבִגְדוֹ |
| 2[23] | תַּחְתָּיו | תַּחְתּוֹ |
| 3[2] | וַיִּוָּלְדוּ | וְיִלְדוּ |
| 3[3] | לַאֲבִינַיִל | לַאֲבִינַל |
| 3[12] | תַּחְתָּיו | תַּחְתּוֹ |
| 3[15] | לָיִשׁ | לוּשׁ |
| 3[25] | מוֹבָאֲךָ | מְבוֹאֲךָ |
| 5[2] | הָיִיתָ הַמּוֹצִיא | הָיִיתָה מוֹצִיא |
| 5[2] | וְהַמֵּבִיא | וְהַמֵּבִיא |
| 5[8] | שָׂנְאוּ | שָׂנְאוּ |
| 5[24] | בְּשָׁמְעֲךָ | בְּשָׁמְעֲךָ |
| 8[3] | בִּנְהַר־פְּרָת | בַּנָּהָר |
| 10[9] | יִשְׂרָאֵל | בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל |
| 12[9] | בְּעֵינָיו | בְּעֵינוֹ |
| 12[20] | שִׂמְלֹתָיו | שִׂמְלָתוֹ |
| 12[22] | וְחַנֵּנִי | יְחָנֵּנִי |
| 12[24] | וַתִּקְרָא | וַיִּקְרָא |
| 12[31] | בַּמַּלְבֵּן | בְּמֹלֶךְ |
| 13[32] | שִׁמְעוֹן | שִׁמְעָה |
| 13[33] | *om.* | אִם |
| 13[34] | עֵינָיו | עֵינוֹ |
| 13[37] | עַמִּיהוּד | עַמִּיחוּר |
| 14[7] | שִׂים | שׂוּם |
| 14[11] | מֵהַרְבֵּת | מֵהַרְבִּית |
| 14[22] | עַבְדָּהּ | עַבְדּוֹ |
| 14[30] | וְהַצִּיתוּהָ | וְהוֹצֵיתִיהָ |
| 15[8] | יָשׁוֹב | יָשִׁיב |
| 15[20] | אֲנִיעֲךָ | אֲנוּעֲךָ |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| II Sa 15[21] | *om.* | אִם |
| 15[28] | בְּעַרְבוֹת | בְּעַבְרוֹת |
| 16[2] | וְהַלֶּחֶם | וּלְהַלְּחֵם |
| 16[8] | תַּחְתָּיו | תַּחְתּוֹ |
| 16[10] | כֹּה | כִּי |
| 16[10] | כִּי | וְכִי |
| 16[12] | בְּעֵינָי | בַּעֲוֹנִי |
| 16[18] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| 16[23] | אִישׁ | *om.* |
| 17[12] | בְּאַחַד | בְּאַחַת |
| 18[3] | לַעֲזוֹר | לַעֲיִר |
| 18[8] | נָפוֹצֶת | נְפֻצוֹת |
| 18[12] | וְלוֹ | וְלֹא |
| 18[13] | בְּנַפְשִׁי | בְּנַפְשׁוֹ |
| 18[17] | לְאָהֳלָיו | לְאָהֳלוֹ |
| 18[18] | בְּחַיָּיו | בְּחַיּוֹ |
| 18[20] | כֵּן | *om.* |
| 19[7] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| 19[19] | בְּעֵינָיו | בְּעֵינוֹ |
| 19[32] | הַיַּרְדֵּן | בַּיַּרְדֵּן |
| 19[41] | הֶעֱבִירוּ | וַיַּעֲבִירוּ |
| 20[5] | וַיּוֹחַר | *וַיֵּיחַר |
| 20[8] | וְעָלָיו | וְעָלוֹ |
| 20[14] | וַיִּקָּהֲלוּ | וַיִּקָּלְהוּ |
| 20[23] | הַכְּרֵתִי | הַכָּרִי |
| 20[25] | וּשְׁוָא | וְשִׁיָא |
| 21[4] | לָנוּ | לִי |
| 21[6] | יִתַּן | יִנָּתֵן |
| 21[9] | וְהֵמָּה | וְהֵם |
| 21[9] | בְּתְחִלַּת | תְּחִלַּת |
| 21[12] | תְּלָאוּם | תָּלוּם |

* or וַיֵּיחַר, see Driver, Samuel *in loc.*

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| II Sa $21^{12}$ | שָׁמָּה פְּלִשְׁתִּים | שָׁם הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים |
| $21^{16}$ | וְיִשְׁבִּי | *וַיֹּשְׁבוּ |
| $21^{20}$ | מָדוֹן | מִדְיָן |
| $21^{21}$ | שִׁמְעָא | שִׁמְעִי |
| $22^{8}$ | וַיִּתְגָּעַשׁ | וַתִּגְעַשׁ |
| $22^{15}$ | וַיָּהֹם | וַיְהֻמֵּם |
| $22^{23}$ | מִשְׁפָּטָיו | מִשְׁפָּטוֹ |
| $22^{33}$ | דַּרְכִּי | דַּרְכּוֹ |
| $22^{34}$ | רַגְלַי | רַגְלָיו |
| $22^{51}$ | מִגְדִּוֹל | מַגְדִּיל |
| $23^{8}$ | הָעֲצְנִי | הָעָצְנוֹ |
| $23^{8}$ | אֶחָת | אֶחָד |
| $23^{9}$ | וְאַחֲרָיו | וְאַחֲרוֹ |
| $23^{9}$ | דּוֹדוֹ | דֹּדִי |
| $23^{9}$ | הַגִּבֹּרִים | גִּבֹּרִים |
| $23^{11}$ | וְאַחֲרָיו | וְאַחֲרוֹ |
| $23^{13}$ | שְׁלֹשָׁה | שְׁלֹשִׁים |
| $23^{15,16}$ | מִבֹּר | מִבְּאֵר |
| $23^{18}$ | הַשָּׁלֹשָׁה | הַשָּׁלִשִׁי |
| $23^{20}$ | חַיִל | חַי |
| $23^{20}$ | הָאֲרִי | הָאַרְיֵה |
| $23^{20}$ | הַבֹּר | הַבְּאֵר |
| $23^{21}$ | אִישׁ | אֲשֶׁר |
| $23^{35}$ | חָצְרָי | חֶצְרוֹ |
| $24^{14}$ | רַחֲמָיו | רַחֲמוֹ |
| $24^{16}$ | הָאֲרַוְנָה | הָאוֹרְנָה |
| $24^{18}$ | אַרַוְנָה | †אַרְנְיָה |
| $24^{22}$ | בְּעֵינָיו | בְּעֵינוֹ |
| I Ki $1^{27}$ | עַבְדְּךָ | עֶבְדֶּיךָ |
| $1^{37}$ | יְהִי | יְהִיֶה |
| $1^{47}$ | אֱלֹהִים | אֱלֹהֶיךָ |

* or וְיֻשְׁבוּ. † Perhaps אָרְנָה or אֹרְנְיָה, cp. v. 16.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| I Ki 4[7] | הָאֶחָד | אֶחָד |
| 5[17] | רַגְלָי | רַגְלוֹ |
| 6[5] | יָצִיעַ | יָצוּעַ |
| 6[6,10] | הַיָּצִיעַ | הַיָּצוּעַ |
| 6[21] | בְּרַהֲטוֹקוֹת | בְּרַהֲתִיקוֹת |
| 6[38] | מִשְׁפָּטָיו | מִשְׁפָּטוֹ |
| 7[20] | הַשְּׁבָכָה | שְׁבָכָה |
| 7[23] | וְקָו | *וְקָוָה |
| 7[36] | מִסְגְּרֹתֶיהָ | וּמִסְגְּרֹתֶיהָ |
| 7[45] | הָאֵלֶּה | הָאֹהֶל |
| 8[26] | דְּבָרֶיךָ | דְּבָרְךָ |
| 8[48] | בָּנִיתָ | בָּנִית |
| 9[9] | וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲווּ | וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲווּ |
| 9[18] | תַּדְמֹר | תָּמָר |
| 10[5] | מִשְׁרָתָיו | מְשָׁרְתוֹ |
| 12[3] | וַיָּבֹא | וַיָּבֹאוּ |
| 12[7] | וַיְדַבְּרוּ | וַיְדַבֵּר |
| 12[12] | וַיָּבֹא | וַיָּבוֹ |
| 12[21] | וַיָּבֹא | וַיָּבֹאוּ |
| 12[33] | מִלֵּב | מִלִּבּוֹ |
| 14[2] | אַתְּ | אַתִּי |
| 14[25] | שִׁישַׁק | שׁוּשַׁק |
| 15[15] | וְקָדְשָׁיו | וְקָדְשֵׁי |
| 15[18] | הַמֶּלֶךְ | מֶלֶךְ |
| 16[26] | וּבְחַטֹּאתָיו | וּבְחַטֹּאתָו |
| 16[34] | וּבִשְׁגוּב | וּבְשִׁגְיב |
| 17[14] | תֵּת | תִּתֵּן |
| 17[15] | הִיא | הוּא |
| 17[15] | וְהוּא | וְהִיא |
| 18[42] | בִּרְכָּיו | בִּרְכּוֹ |
| 19[4] | אֶחָד | אֶחָת |

* or הָוָה

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| I Ki 20[41] | מֵעָלַי | מֵעַל |
| 21[8] | סְפָרִים | הַסְּפָרִים |
| 21[21] | מֵבִיא | מֵבִי |
| 21[29] | אָבִיא | אָבִי |
| 22[13] | דְּבָרֵיהֶ | דְּבָרֵיהָ |
| 22[49] | עֲשֹׂר | עֲשֶׂר |
| 22[49] | נִשְׁבְּרוּ | נִשְׁבְּרָה |
| II Ki 2[16] | הַגְּיָאוֹת | *הַגַּיְאוֹת |
| 3[24] | וַיִּכּוּ | וַיַּכּוּ |
| 4[2] | לָךְ | לְכִי |
| 4[3] | שְׁכֶנָיִךְ | שְׁכֵנָיִךְ |
| 4[5] | מוֹצָקֶת | †מְיַצָּקֶת |
| 4[7] | נִשְׁיֵךְ | נִשְׁיֵכִי |
| 4[7] | וּבָנַיִךְ | בָּנַיִכִי |
| 4[16,23] | אַתִּי | אַתְּ |
| 4[23] | הלֶכֶת | הָלַכְתִּי |
| 4[34] | כַּפָּיו | כַּפּוֹ |
| 5[9] | בְּסוּסָיו | בְּסוּסוֹ |
| 5[12] | אֲמָנָה | אֶבְנָה |
| 5[18] | *om.* | נָא |
| 5[25] | מֵאַיִן | מֵאָן |
| 6[10] | וְהִזְהִירוֹ | וְהִזְהִירָה |
| 6[25] | דִּבְיוֹנִים | חֲרִי יוֹנִים |
| 7[12] | בַּשָּׂדֶה | בְּהַשָּׂדֶה |
| 7[13] | הַהָמוֹן | הֲמוֹן |
| 7[15] | בְּרָכָזָם | בְּהֶחָפְזָם |
| 8[1] | אַתִּי | אַתְּי |
| 8[10] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| 8[17] | שָׁנִים | שָׁנָה |
| 9[15] | לְהַגִּיד | לַגִּיד |
| 9[25] | שָׁלְשׁוֹ | שָׁלוֹשׁ |

* or הַגַּיְאוֹת. † or מֵיַצָּקֶת.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| II Ki 9[33] | שְׁמִטוּהָ | שְׁמִטוּהוּ |
| 9[37] | וְהָיְתָה | וְהָיִת |
| 10[27] | לְמוֹצָאוֹת | לְמַחֲרָאוֹת |
| 11[1] | וְרָאֲתָה | וְרָאֲתָה |
| 11[2] | הַמּוּמָתִים | *הַמְמוֹתִים |
| 11[4,9,10,15] | הַמֵּאוֹת | הַמֵּאָיוֹת |
| 11[18] | מִזְבְּחוֹתָיו | מִזְבַּחְתּוֹ |
| 11[20] | הַמֶּלֶךְ | מֶלֶךְ |
| 12[10] | מִימִין | בְּיָמִין |
| 12[12] | יְדֵי | יַד |
| 12[12] | הַמְּקָדִים | הַפְּקֻדִים |
| 13[6] | הֶחֱטִיא | הֶחֱטִי |
| 14[6] | יוּמָת | יָמוּת |
| 14[7] | מֶלַח | הַמֶּלַח |
| 14[12] | לְאָהָלָיו | לְאָהֳלוֹ |
| 14[13] | וַיָּבֹא | וַיָּבֹאוּ |
| 15[25] | הַמֶּלֶךְ | מֶלֶךְ |
| 16[6] | וַאֲדוֹמִים | וַאֲרוֹמִים |
| 16[15] | וַיְצַוֶּה | וַיְצַוּהוּ |
| 16[17] | אֶת | וְאֶת |
| 16[18] | מוֹסַךְ | מִיסַךְ |
| 17[13] | נְבִיאֵי | נְבִיאוֹ |
| 17[16] | שְׁנֵי | שְׁנַיִם |
| 17[21] | וַיַּדַּח | וַיַּדֵּא |
| 17[24] | וּמִסְפַּרְוַיִם | וּסְפַרְוַיִם |
| 17[31] | אֱלֹהֵי | אֱלֹהַ |
| 17[31] | סְפַרְוַיִם | †סְפָרִים |
| 18[27] | צוֹאָתָם | חֲרֵיהֶם |
| 18[27] | מֵימֵי רַגְלֵיהֶם | שֵׁינֵיהֶם |
| 19[23] | בְּרֹב | ‡בִּרְכַּב |
| 19[23] | קְצוֹ | קְצֹה |

* Perhaps for הַמְמוֹתִים, or read הַמְמוּתִים

† Keth. perhaps אֶל הַסְּפָרִים

‡ or בְּרֶכֶב,

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| II Ki 19[31] | צְבָאוֹת | *om.* |
| 19[37] | בָּנָיו | *om.* |
| 20[4] | חָצֵר | הָעִיר |
| 20[13] | נְכוֹתוֹ | נְכֹתֹה |
| 20[18] | יִקָּחוּ | יִקַּח |
| 21[12] | שִׁמְעָה | שִׁמְעָיו |
| 22[5] | וְיִתְּנָהוּ | וְיִתְּנָה |
| 22[5] | בֵּית | בְּבֵית |
| 23[10] | בֶּן | בְּנֵי |
| 23[33] | מִמְּלֹךְ | בְּמָלְכוֹ |
| 23[36] | זְבוּדָה | זְבִידָה |
| 24[10] | עָלָה | עָלוּ |
| 24[14] | עֲשָׂרֶת | עֲשָׂרָה |
| 24[15] | אֵילֵי | אוּלֵי |
| 24[18] | חֲמוּטַל | חֲמִיטַל |
| 25[12] | וּלְיוֹגְבִים | וּלְגָבִים |
| 25[17] | אַמּוֹת | אַמָּה |
| Is 3[15] | מַה־לָּכֶם | מְלָכֶם |
| 3[16] | נְטוּיוֹת | נְטוּוֹת |
| 5[29] | יִשְׁאַג | וְשָׁאַג |
| 9[2] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| 10[6] | וּלְשׁוֹמוֹ | וּלְשִׂימוֹ |
| 10[13] | וַעֲתוּדוֹתֵיהֶם | וַעֲתִידֹתֵיהֶם |
| 10[13] | כַּבִּיר | כְּאַבִּיר |
| 10[32] | בַּת | בֵּית |
| 12[5] | מוּדַעַת | מְיֻדָּעַת |
| 13[16] | תִּשְׁכַּבְנָה | תִּשָּׁגַלְנָה |
| 16[3] | הָבִיאִי | הָבִיאוּ |
| 16[3] | עֲשִׂי | עֲשׂוּ |
| 23[12] | כִּתִּים | כִּתִּיִם |
| 23[13] | בַּחוּנָיו | בַּחִינָיו |
| 25[10] | בְּמוֹ | בְּמֵי |

| | *Qerî.* | *Kethîbh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Is $28^{15}$ | שׁוֹט | שַׁיִט |
| $28^{15}$ | יַעֲבוֹר | עָבַר |
| $29^{11}$ | סֵפֶר | הַסְּפָר |
| $30^{6}$ | עֲיָרִים | עֲרִירִים |
| $30^{32}$ | בָּם | בָּהּ |
| $30^{33}$ | הִיא | הוּא |
| $32^{7}$ | עֲנִיִּים | עֲנָיִים |
| $32^{15}$ | וְהַכַּרְמֶל | וְכַרְמֶל |
| $36^{12}$ | צוֹאָתָם | חַרְאֵיהֶם |
| $36^{12}$ | מֵימֵי רַגְלֵיהֶם | שֵׁינֵיהֶם |
| $37^{30}$ | וְאִכְלוּ | וְאָכוֹל |
| $41^{23}$ | וְנִרְאֶה | וְנֵרָה |
| $42^{20}$ | רָאוֹת | רָאִיתָ |
| $42^{24}$ | לִמְשִׁיסָה | לְמָשׁוֹסָה |
| $44^{24}$ | מֵאִתִּי | מִי אִתִּי |
| $45^{2}$ | אֲיַשֵּׁר | אוֹשֵׁר |
| $46^{11}$ | עָצָתִי | עֲצָתוֹ |
| $47^{13}$ | הַבְּרֵי | הָבְרוּ |
| $49^{5}$ | לוֹ | לֹא |
| $49^{6}$ | וּנְצוּרֵי | וּנְצִירֵי |
| $49^{13}$ | וּפְצָחוּ | יִפְצְחוּ |
| $52^{2}$ | הִתְפַּתְּחִי | הִתְפַּתְּחוּ |
| $52^{5}$ | מְשָׁלָיו | מָשְׁלוּ |
| $54^{16}$ | הִנֵּה | הֵן |
| $55^{13}$ | וְתַחַת | תַּחַת |
| $56^{10}$ | צוֹפָיו | עָפּוּ |
| $57^{19}$ | נִיב | נוּב |
| $60^{21}$ | מַטָּעַי | מַטָּעוֹ |
| $62^{3}$ | וּצְנִיף | וּצְנוּף |
| $63^{9}$ | לוֹ | לֹא |
| $65^{4}$ | וּמְרַק | וּפִרַק |
| $65^{7}$ | אֶל | עַל |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Is 66[17] | אַחַת | אֶחָד |
| Je 2[15] | נִצְּתָה | נִצְּתָה |
| 2[16] | וְתַחְפַּנֵּחַס | וְתַחְפְּנֵחַס |
| 2[20] | אֶעֱבוֹר | אֶעֱבוֹד |
| 2[24] | נַפְשָׁהּ | נַפְשׁוֹ |
| 2[25] | וּגְרוֹנֵךְ | וְגִרְוֹנֵךְ |
| 2[27] | יְלִדְתָּנוּ | יְלִדְתָּנִי |
| 2[33] | לִמַּדְתִּי | לְמַדְתִּי |
| 3[2] | שָׁכַבְתְּ | שָׁגַלְתְּ |
| 3[7] | וַתֵּרֶא | וַתִּרְאֶה |
| 3[19] | תִּקְרְאִי | תִּקְרָאוּ |
| 3[19] | תָּשׁוּבִי | תָּשׁוּבוּ |
| 4[5] | תִּקְעוּ | וְתִקְעוּ |
| 4[19] | אוֹחִילָה | אָחוּלָה |
| 4[19] | שָׁמַעְתְּ | שָׁמַעְתִּי |
| 4[30] | וְאַתְּ | וְאַתִּי |
| 5[7] | אֶסְלַח | אֶסְלוֹחַ |
| 5[8] | מְיוּתָּנִים | מוּתָנִים |
| 5[24] | יוֹרֶה | וְיֹרֶה |
| 6[7] | בַּיִר | בּוֹר |
| 6[21] | וְאָבְדוּ | יֹאבְדוּ |
| 6[25] | תֵּצְאוּ | תֵּצְאִי |
| 6[25] | תֵּלֵכוּ | תֵּלֵכִי |
| 6[29] | מֵאֵשׁ תַּם | מֵאֶשְׁתָּם |
| 7[22] | הוֹצִיא | הוֹצִיא |
| 8[1] | יוֹצִיאוּ | וְיוֹצִיאוּ |
| 8[6] | בְּמִרְוֻצָתָם | בְּמִרְוֻצָתָם |
| 8[7] | וְסִיס | וְסוּס |
| 9[7] | שָׁחוּט | שׁוֹחֵט |
| 10[13] | הָאָרֶץ | אֶרֶץ |
| 10[17] | יוֹשֶׁבֶת | יוֹשַׁבְתִּי |
| 13[16] | וְשִׁית | יָשִׁית |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Je 13[20] | שְׁאִי | שְׁאִי |
| 13[20] | וּרְאוּ | וּרְאִי |
| 14[3] | צְעִירֵיהֶם | צְעוֹרֵיהֶם |
| 14[14] | וֶאֱלִיל | וֶאֱלִיל |
| 14[14] | וְתַרְמִית | וְתַרְמוּת |
| 15[4] | לְזַעֲוָה | לְזוּעָה |
| 15[8] | אַלְמְנוֹתָיו | אַלְמְנוּתוֹ |
| 15[9] | בָּא | בָּאָה |
| 15[11] | שְׁרִיתֶךָ | שֵׁרוֹתֵךְ |
| 15[16] | דְּבָרֶךָ | דְּבָרֶיךָ |
| 16[16] | לְדַיָּגִים | לְדַוָּגִים |
| 17[8] | יִרְאֶה | יֵרֵא |
| 17[10] | כִּדְרָכָיו | כְּדַרְכּוֹ |
| 17[11] | יָמָיו | יוֹמוֹ |
| 17[13] | וְסוּרַי | יְסוּרַי |
| 17[19] | הָעָם | עָם |
| 17[23] | שְׁמוֹעַ | שׁוֹמֵעַ |
| 17[24] | בּוֹ | בָּהּ |
| 18[3] | וְהִנֵּה הוּא | וְהִנֵּהוּ |
| 18[10] | הָרָעָה | הָרָעָה |
| 18[15] | שְׁבִילֵי | שְׁבוּלֵי |
| 18[16] | שְׁרִיקוֹת | שְׁרוֹקַת |
| 18[22] | שִׁיחָה | שִׁיחָה |
| 18[23] | וְיִהְיוּ | וְהָיוּ |
| 19[2] | הַחַרְסִית | הַחֲרָסוֹת |
| 19[15] | מֵבִיא | מֵבִי |
| 21[9] | וְחָיָה | יִחְיֶה |
| 21[12] | מַעַלְלֵיכֶם | מַעַלְלֵיהֶם |
| 22[4] | וַעֲבָדָיו | וְעַבְדּוֹ |
| 22[6] | נוֹשָׁבוּ | נוֹשָׁבָה |
| 22[23] | יִשְׁבְתִּי | יִשַּׁבְתִּי |
| 22[23] | מְקֻנַּנְתִּי | *מְקֻנַּנְתִּי |

* or מְקֻנַּנְתִּי.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Je 23[18] | דְּבָרוֹ | דְּבָרִי |
| 24[9] | לְזַוָּעָה | לִזְוָעָה |
| 25[7] | הַכְעִיסֻנִי | הַכְעִיסוּנִי |
| 25[13] | וְהֵבֵאתִי | וַהֲבִאוֹתִי |
| 26[18] | מִיכָה | מִיכָיָה |
| 28[1] | בַּשָּׁנָה | בִּשְׁנַת |
| 29[14] | שְׁבוּתְכֶם | שְׁבִיתְכֶם |
| 29[18] | לְזַוָּעָה | לִזְוָעָה |
| 29[23] | הַיּוֹדֵעַ | *הוֹיֵדַע |
| 31[20] | הָלָכְתִּי | הָלָכְתִּי |
| 31[37] | בָּאִים | *om.* |
| 31[38] | קָו | קָוֵה |
| 31[39] | הַשְּׁדֵמוֹת | הַשְּׁרֵמוֹת |
| 32[1] | בַּשָּׁנָה | בִּשְׁנַת |
| 32[4] | עֵינָיו | עֵינוֹ |
| 32[23] | וּבְתוֹרָתְךָ | וּבְתוֹרָתִךְ |
| 32[35] | הַחֲטִיא | הַחֲטִי |
| 33[26] | אָשִׁיב | אָשׁוּב |
| 34[17] | לְזַוָּעָה | לִזְוָעָה |
| 37[4] | הַכְּלוּא | הַכְּלִיא |
| 37[19] | וְאַיֵּה | וְאַיּוֹ |
| 38[2] | וְחָיָה | יִחְיֶה |
| 38[11] | סְחָבוֹת | הַסְּחָבוֹת |
| 38[16] | *om.* | אֶת |
| 39[16] | מֵבִיא | מֵבִי |
| 40[3] | הַדָּבָר | דָּבָר |
| 40[8] | עִיפַי | עוֹפַי |
| 40[16] | תַּעֲשֶׂה | תַּעַשׂ |
| 41[17] | כִּמְהָם | כִּמּוֹהֶם |
| 42[6] | אֲנַחְנוּ | אֲנוּ |
| 42[20] | הִתְעֵיתֶם | †הִתְעֵתִים |
| 43[10] | שַׁפְרִירוֹ | שַׁפְרוּרוֹ |

* perhaps הוֹי דע.

† or הִתְעֵתִים.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Je 43[11] | וּבָא | וּבָאָה |
| 46[11] | הַרְבִּית | הִרְבֵּיתִי |
| 48[4] | צְעִירֶיהָ | צְעוֹרֶיהָ |
| 48[5] | הַלְּחוֹת | הַלֻּחוֹת |
| 48[7] | כְּמוֹשׁ | כְּמִישׁ |
| 48[7] | יַחְדָּיו | יָחַד |
| 48[18] | וּשְׁבִי | יֹשֶׁבִי |
| 48[20] | הֵלִילוּ | הֵלִילִי |
| 48[20] | וְזָעֲקוּ | וְזָעֲקִי |
| 48[21] | מֵיפַעַת | מוֹפָעַת |
| 48[27] | נִמְצָא | נִמְצָאָה |
| 48[44] | הַנָּס | הֵנִיס |
| 49[25] | תְּהִלָּת | תְּהִלָּה |
| 49[30] | עֲלֵיכֶם | עֲלֵיהֶם |
| 49[36] | עֵילָם | עוֹלָם |
| 49[39] | אָשִׁיב | אָשׁוּב |
| 49[39] | שְׁבוּת | שְׁבִית |
| 50[6] | הָיוּ | הָיָה |
| 50[6] | שׁוֹבְבוּם | שׁוֹבָבִים |
| 50[8] | יְצֵאוּ | יֵצְאוּ |
| 50[11] | תִּשְׂמְחוּ | תִּשְׂמְחִי |
| 50[11] | תַּעַלְזוּ | תַּעַלְזִי |
| 50[11] | תָּפוּשִׁי | תָּפוּשִׁי |
| 50[11] | וְתִצְהֲלוּ | וְתִצְהֲלִי |
| 50[15] | אָשִׁיתֶיהָ | *אֲשׁוּתֶיהָ |
| 50[29] | לָהּ | *om.* |
| 50[44] | אֲרִיצֵם | אֲרוּצֵם |
| 51[3] | *om.* | יִדְרֹךְ |
| 51[13] | שִׂבַּעְתִּי | †שִׂבַּעְתִּי |
| 51[34] | אֲכָלָנִי | אֲכָלָנוּ |
| 51[34] | הֲמָמָנִי | הֲמָמָנוּ |
| 51[34] | הִצִּיגָנִי | הִצִּיגָנוּ |

* or אֲשׁוּתֶיהָ.  † or שָׂבַעְתִּי.

| | | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Je | $51^{34}$ | בְּלָעַנִי | בְּלָעָנוּ |
| | $51^{34}$ | הֱדִיחָנִי | הֱדִיחָנוּ |
| | $52^{1}$ | חֲמוּטַל | חֲמִיטַל |
| | $52^{11}$ | בֵּית | בְּבֵית |
| | $52^{21}$ | קוֹמָת | קוֹמָה |
| | $52^{31}$ | הַכְּלוּא | הַכְּלִיא |
| | $52^{32}$ | הַמְּלָכִים | מְלָכִים |
| Ez | $1^{8}$ | וִידֵי | וְיָדָו |
| | $3^{15}$ | וָאֵשֵׁב | וַאֲשֶׁר |
| | $3^{20}$ | צִדְקוֹתָיו | צִדְקָתוֹ |
| | $4^{6}$ | הַיְמָנִי | הַיְמִינִי |
| | $4^{15}$ | צְפִיעֵי | צְפוּעֵי |
| | $6^{3}$ | וְלַגְּאָוֹת | וְלַגֵּיאוֹת |
| | $7^{2}$ | אַרְבַּע | אַרְבַּעַת |
| | $7^{21}$ | וְחִלְּלוּהָ | וְחִלְלוּהָ |
| | $8^{6}$ | מֵהֵם הֵם | מֵהֶם |
| | $9^{4}$ | אֵלָיו | אֵלוֹ |
| | $9^{5}$ | אַל | עַל |
| | $9^{5}$ | עֵינְכֶם | עֵינֵיכֶם |
| | $9^{11}$ | כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר | כַּאֲשֶׁר |
| | $12^{14}$ | עֶזְרוֹ | עֶזְרָהּ |
| | $14^{4}$ | בָּא | בָּהּ |
| | $16^{20}$ | מִתַּזְנוּתָיִךְ | מִתַּזְנוּתֵךְ |
| | $16^{25}$ | תַּזְנוּתָיִךְ | תַּזְנוּתֵךְ |
| | $16^{51}$ | אֲחוֹתַיִךְ | אֲחוֹתֵךְ |
| | $16^{53}$ | שְׁבִית | שְׁבִית |
| | $16^{53}$ | וּשְׁבוּת | וּשְׁבִית |
| | $16^{59}$ | וָעֲשִׂיתִי | וְעָשִׂית |
| | $17^{21}$ | מִבְרָחָיו | מִבְרָחוֹ |
| | $18^{14}$ | וַיִּרְאֶה | *וַיַּרְא |
| | $18^{20}$ | הָרָשָׁע | רָשָׁע |

* or וַיֵּרֶא.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ez $18^{21}$ | חַטֹּאתָיו | חַטָּאתוֹ |
| $18^{23}$ | מִדַּרְכָיו | מִדַּרְכּוֹ |
| $18^{24}$ | צִדְקָתָיו | צִדְקָתוֹ |
| $22^{18}$ | לְסוּג | לְסוּג |
| $23^{14}$ | כַּשְׂדִּים | כַּשְׂדִּיִּם |
| $23^{16}$ | וַתַּעְגַּבָה | וַתַּעְגַּב |
| $23^{42}$ | סֹבָאִים | סוֹבָאִים |
| $23^{43}$ | עַתָּה יִזְנוּ | עֵת יִזֶּנָה |
| $24^{2}$ | כְּתֹב | כְּתוֹב |
| $25^{7}$ | לָבַז | לָבֹג |
| $25^{9}$ | וְקִרְיָתָיְמָה | וְקִרְיָתָמָה |
| $27^{3}$ | הַיֹּשֶׁבֶת | הַיֹּשַׁבְתִּי |
| $27^{6}$ | כִּתִּים | כִּתִּיִּם |
| $27^{15}$ | וְהָבְנִים | וְהוֹבָנִים |
| $29^{4}$ | חַחִים | חַחִיִּים |
| $29^{7}$ | בַּכַּף | בְּכַפְּךָ |
| $30^{16}$ | תָּחוּל | תָּחִיל |
| $31^{5}$ | פֹּארֹתָיו | פֹּארָתוֹ |
| $32^{32}$ | חִתִּיתִי | חִתִּיתוֹ |
| $33^{13}$ | צִדְקוֹתָיו | צִדְקָתוֹ |
| $33^{16}$ | חַטֹּאתָיו | חַטָּאתוֹ |
| $34^{25}$ | בַּיְעָרִים | בַּיְעוֹרִים |
| $35^{9}$ | תָּשׁוּבְנָה | *תֵּישַׁבְנָה |
| $35^{12}$ | שְׁמֹמוּ | שָׁמָמָה |
| $36^{13}$ | אָתְּ | אָתִי |
| $36^{13}$ | גּוֹיַיִךְ | גּוֹיֵךְ |
| $36^{14}$ | וְגוֹיַיִךְ | וְגוֹיֵךְ |
| $36^{14}$ | תְּשַׁכְּלִי | †תַּכְשִׁלִי |
| $36^{15}$ | וְגוֹיַיִךְ | וְגוֹיֵךְ |
| $37^{16,19}$ | חֲבֵרָיו | חֲבֵרוֹ |
| $37^{22}$ | יִהְיוּ | יִהְיֶה |

* or תֵּישַׁבְנָה  † or תִּכָּשְׁלִי

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ez 39[25] | שְׁבוּת | שְׁבִית |
| 40[6] | בְּמַעֲלָתָיו | בְּמַעֲלֹתוֹ |
| 40[9] | וְאֵילָיו | וְאֵילוֹ |
| 40[15] | הָאֵיתוֹן | הַיְאָתוֹן |
| 40[21] | וְתָאֵיו | וְתָאוֹ |
| 40[21] | וְאֵילָיו | וְאֵילוֹ |
| 40[21,22] (*bis*) | וְאֵלַמָּיו | וְאֵלַמּוֹ |
| 40[22] | וְחַלוֹנָיו | וְחַלּוֹנוֹ |
| 40[22] | וְתִימָרָיו | וְתִימָרוֹ |
| 40[24] | אֵילָיו | אֵילוֹ |
| 40[24] | וְאֵילַמָּיו | וְאֵילַמּוֹ |
| 40[25] | וּלְאֵילַמָּיו | וּלְאֵילַמּוֹ |
| 40[26] | עֹלוֹתָיו | עֹלוֹתוֹ |
| 40[26] | וְאֵילַמָּיו | וְאֵילַמּוֹ |
| 40[26] | אֵילָיו | אֵילוֹ |
| 40[29] | וְתָאֵיו | וְתָאוֹ |
| 40[29] | וְאֵילָיו | וְאֵלוֹ |
| 40[29] | וְאֵלַמָּיו | וְאֵלַמּוֹ |
| 40[29] | וּלְאֵלַמָּיו | וּלְאֵלַמּוֹ |
| 40[31] | וְאֵילַמָּיו | וְאֵילַמּוֹ |
| 40[31] | אֵילָיו | אֵילוֹ |
| 40[31] | מַעֲלָיו | מַעֲלוֹ |
| 40[33] | וְתָאֵיו | וְתָאוֹ |
| 40[33] | וְאֵלָיו | וְאֵלוֹ |
| 40[33,34] | וְאֵלַמָּיו | וְאֵלַמּוֹ |
| 40[33] | וּלְאֵלַמָּיו | וּלְאֵלַמּוֹ |
| 40[34] | אֵילָיו | אֵילוֹ |
| 40[34] | מַעֲלָיו | מַעֲלוֹ |
| 40[36] | תָּאֵיו | תָּאוֹ |
| 40[36] | אֵלָיו | אֵלוֹ |
| 40[36] | וְאֵלַמָּיו | וְאֵלַמּוֹ |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ez $40^{37}$ | וְאֵילָיו | וְאֵילוֹ |
| $40^{37}$ | אֵילָיו | אֵילוֹ |
| $40^{37}$ | מַעֲלָיו | מַעֲלוֹ |
| $41^{8}$ | מִיסָּדוֹת | מִיסָּדוֹת |
| $41^{15}$ | וְאַתִּיקֶיהָא | וְאַתִּיקֶיהָא |
| $42^{9}$ | וּמִתַּחְתָּה לְשָׁכוֹת | וּמִתַּחַת הַלְּשָׁכוֹת |
| $42^{9}$ | הַמַּבִיא | הַמָּבוֹא |
| $42^{14}$ | וְלָבְשׁוּ | יִלְבְּשׁוּ |
| $42^{16}$ | מָאוֹת | אַמּוֹת |
| $43^{11}$ | צוּרָתָו | צוּרָתוֹ |
| $43^{11}$ | תּוֹרָתָיו | תּוֹרָתוֹ |
| $43^{15}$ | וּמֵהָאֲרִיאֵל | וּמֵהָאֲרִיאֵל |
| $43^{16}$ | וְהָאֲרִיאֵל | וְהָאֲרִיאֵל |
| $43^{26}$ | יְכַפְּרוּ | וְכִפְּרוּ |
| $43^{26}$ | יָדָיו | יָדוֹ |
| $44^{5}$ | תּוֹרָתָיו | תּוֹרָתוֹ |
| $44^{24}$ | לְמִשְׁפָּט | לְשִׁפְטָ |
| $44^{24}$ | יִשְׁפְּטֻהוּ | וּשְׁפָטֻהוּ |
| $45^{3}$ | חֲמִשָּׁה | חָמֵשׁ |
| $45^{5}$ | וְהָיָה | יִהְיֶה |
| $46^{9}$ | יֵצֵא | יֵצְאוּ |
| $46^{15}$ | יַעֲשׂוּ | וְעָשׂוּ |
| $46^{19}$ | בַּיַרְכָתַיִם | בְּיַרְכָתָם |
| $47^{10}$ | עָמְדוּ | יַעַמְדוּ |
| $47^{11}$ | בִּצְאתָיו | בְּצֵאתוֹ |
| $47^{12}$ | וְהָיָה | וְהָיוּ |
| $48^{14}$ | יַעֲבִיר | יַעֲבוֹר |
| $48^{15}$ | בְּתוֹכָו | בְּתוֹכָהּ |
| $48^{16}$ | *om.* | חֲמֵשׁ |
| $48^{18}$ | תְּבוּאָתָו | תְּבוּאָתָהּ |
| $48^{21}$ | בְּתוֹכָו | בְּתוֹכָהּ |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ho $6^{10}$ | שַׁעֲרוּרִיָּה | שַׁעֲרִירִיָּה |
| $8^{12}$ | רִבֵּי | רִבּוֹ |
| $9^{16}$ | בַּל | בְּלִי |
| $10^{10}$ | עוֹנוֹתָם | עֵינֹתָם |
| Joel $4^{1}$ | אָשִׁיב | אָשׁוּב |
| Am $8^{4}$ | עֲנִיֵּי | עַנְוֵי |
| $8^{8}$ | וְנִשְׁקָעָה | וְנִשְׁקָה |
| $9^{6}$ | מַעֲלוֹתָיו | מַעֲלֹתָיו |
| Ob 11 | שָׁעָרָיו | שַׁעֲרוֹ |
| Mi $1^{8}$ | שׁוֹלָל | שֹׁלָל |
| $1^{10}$ | הִתְפַּלָּשִׁי | הִתְפַּלְשִׁתִי |
| $3^{2}$ | רָע | רָעָה |
| Na $3^{3}$ | וְכָשְׁלוּ | יִכָּשְׁלוּ |
| Hab $3^{4}$ | עֻזּוֹ | עֻזָּה |
| $3^{14}$ | פְּרָזָיו | פְּרָזוֹ |
| Zeph $2^{7}$ | שְׁבִיתָם | שְׁבוּתָם |
| Hag $1^{8}$ | וְאֶכָּבְדָה | וְאֶכָּבֵד |
| Zech $1^{16}$ | וְקָוֹ | *וְקָוָה |
| $2^{8}$ | אֵלָיו | אֵלוֹ |
| $4^{2}$ | וָאֹמַר | וַיֹּאמֶר |
| $11^{2}$ | הַבָּצִיר | הַבָּצוּר |
| $14^{2}$ | תִּשָּׁכַבְנָה | תִּשָּׁכַלְנָה |
| $14^{6}$ | וְקִפָּאוֹן | †יִקָּפְאוּן |
| Ps $5^{9}$ | הַיְשַׁר | הוֹשַׁר |
| $6^{4}$ | וְאַתָּה | וְאַתְּ |
| $9^{13}$ | עֲנָיִים | עֲנִיִּים |
| $9^{19}$ | עֲנִיִּים | עֲנָיִים |
| $10^{5}$ | דְּרָכָיו | דַּרְכּוֹ |
| $10^{10}$ | יִדְכֶּה | וְדָכָה |
| $10^{10}$ | חֵל בָּאִים | חֶלְכָּאִים |
| $10^{12}$ | עֲנָיִים | עֲנִיִּים |

* or וַקְוָה  † or יִקָּפְאוּן

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ps 11[1] | נוּדִי | נוּדוּ |
| 17[11] | סְבָבוּנִי | סְבָבוּנוּ |
| 17[14] | וּצְפוּנְךָ | וּצְפִינְךָ |
| 24[4] | נַפְשִׁי | נַפְשׁוֹ |
| 24[6] | דֹּרְשָׁיו | דֹּרְשׁוֹ |
| 27[5] | בְּסָכּוֹ | בְּסֻכָּה |
| 30[4] | מִיָּרְדִי | מִיּוֹרְדֵי |
| 39[1] | לִידוּתוּן | לִידִיתוּן |
| 41[3] | יְאֲשַׁר | וְאָשַׁר |
| 49[15] | וְצוּרָם | וְצִירָם |
| 51[4] | הֶרֶב | הַרְבֵּה |
| 54[7] | יָשִׁיב | יָשׁוּב |
| 55[16] | יַשִּׁיא מָוֶת | יְשִׁימוּת |
| 56[7] | יְצַפּוּנוּ | יַצְפִּינוּ |
| 58[8] | חָצָיו | חֲצוֹ |
| 59[11] | חַסְדִּי | חַסְדּוֹ |
| 59[16] | יְנִיעוּן | יְנִיעֻן |
| 60[7] | וַעֲנֵנִי | וַעֲנֵנוּ |
| 66[7] | יָרוּמוּ | יָרִימוּ |
| 71[12] | חוּשָׁה | חִישָׁה |
| 71[20] | הִרְאִיתַנִי | הִרְאִיתָנוּ |
| 71[20] | תְּחַיֵּינִי | תְּחַיֵּינוּ |
| 71[20] | תַּעֲלֵנִי | תַּעֲלֵנוּ |
| 72[17] | יִנּוֹן | יָנִין |
| 73[2] | נָטוּי | נָטוּ |
| 73[2] | שְׁפָכָה | שְׁפִכָה |
| 73[10] | יָשִׁיב | יָשׁוּב |
| 73[16] | הוּא | הִיא |
| 74[6] | וְעַתָּה | *וְעֵת |
| 74[11] | חֵיקְךָ | חוֹקְךָ |

* or וְעַתָּ

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ps 77[1] | יְדוּתוּן | יְדִיתוּן |
| 77[12] | אֶזְכּוֹר | אַזְכִּיר |
| 79[10] | בַּגּוֹיִם | בַּגּוֹיִם |
| 85[2] | שְׁבִית | שְׁבוּת |
| 89[18] | תָּרוּם | תָּרִים |
| 90[8] | שַׁתָּה | שַׁתָּ |
| 92[16] | עַוְלָתָה | עַלָתָה |
| 100[3] | וְלוֹ | וְלֹא |
| 102[24] | כִּחִי | כִּחוֹ |
| 105[18] | רַגְלוֹ | רַגְלָיו |
| 105[28] | הִבְרוֹ | הִבְרָיו |
| 105[40] | שְׁלָוֹ | שְׁלָיו |
| 106[45] | חַסְדּוֹ | חַסְדָּיו |
| 108[7] | וַעֲנֵנִי | וַעֲנֵנוּ |
| 119[79] | וְיֵדְעוּ | *וְיָדְעוּ |
| 123[4] | לְגֵאֵי־יוֹנִים | †לְגַאֲיוֹנִים |
| 126[4] | שְׁבוּתֵנוּ | שְׁבִיתֵנוּ |
| 129[3] | לְמַעֲנִיתָם | לְמַעֲנוֹתָם |
| 139[6] | פְּלִיאָה | פְּלִיאָיִה |
| 139[16] | וְלוֹ | וְלֹא |
| 140[10] | יְכַסּוּמוֹ | יְכַסִּימוּ |
| 140[11] | יְמוֹטוּ | יָמִיטוּ |
| 140[13] | יָדַעְתִּי | יָדַעְתָּ |
| 145[6] | וּגְדוּלָתְךָ | וּגְדֻלּוֹתֶיךָ |
| 147[19] | דְּבָרוֹ | דְּבָרָיו |
| 148[2] | צְבָאוֹ | צְבָאָיו |
| Pr 1[27] | כְּשׁוֹאָה | כְּשַׁאֲוָה |
| 2[7] | יִצְפּוֹן | וְצָפַן |
| 2[8] | חַסִידָיו | חַסִידוֹ |
| 3[15] | מִפְּנִינִים | מִפְּנִינִים |
| 3[27] | יָדֶיהָ | יָדֶיךָ |

* or וְיֵדְעוּ. † or לְגַאיוֹנִים.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Pr 3[28] | לְרֵעֶיךָ | לְרֵעֶיהָ |
| 3[30] | תָּרִיב | תָּרוֹב |
| 3[34] | וְלַעֲנָוִים | וְלַעֲנִיִּים |
| 4[16] | יַכְשִׁילוּ | יִכְשׁוֹלוּ |
| 6[13] | בְּעֵינָיו | בְּעֵינוֹ |
| 6[13] | בְּרַגְלָיו | בְּרַגְלוֹ |
| 6[14] | מְדָנִים | מְדוֹנִים |
| 6[16] | תּוֹעֲבַת | תּוֹעֲבוֹת |
| 8[17] | אֹהֲבַי | אֹהֲבֶיהָ |
| 11[3] | יְשָׁדֵם | וְשַׁדָּם |
| 12[14] | יָשִׁיב | יָשׁוּב |
| 13[20] | הוֹלֵךְ | הָלוֹךְ |
| 13[20] | יֵחָכָם | וְחָכָם |
| 14[21] | עֲנָוִים | עֲנִיִּים |
| 15[14] | וּפִי | וּפְנֵי |
| 16[19] | עֲנָוִים | עֲנִיִּים |
| 16[27] | שְׂפָתָו | שְׂפָתָיו |
| 17[13] | תָּמוּשׁ | תָּמִישׁ |
| 17[27] | יַקַר | וְקַר |
| 18[17] | וּבָא | יָבֹא |
| 18[19] | וּמִדְיָנִים | וּמְדוֹנִים |
| 19[7] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| 19[16] | יָמוּת | יוּמָת |
| 19[19] | גְּדָל | גֹּרַל |
| 20[4] | וְשָׁאַל | יִשְׁאַל |
| 20[16] | נָכְרִיָּה | נָכְרִים |
| 20[21] | מְבֹהֶלֶת | מְבֹחֶלֶת |
| 20[30] | תַּמְרוּק | תַּמְרִיק |
| 21[9,19] | מִדְיָנִים | מְדוֹנִים |
| 21[29] | יָבִין | יָכִין |
| 21[29] | דַּרְכּוֹ | דְּרָכָיו |
| 22[3] | וְנִסְתָּר | וַיִּסָּתֵר |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Pr $22^{20}$ | שָׁלִשִׁים | שְׁלִשׁוֹם |
| $22^{25}$ | אָרְחָתָיו | אָרְחָתוֹ |
| $23^{5}$ | הֲתָעִיף | הַתָּעוּף |
| $23^{5}$ | יָעוּף | וְעוֹף |
| $23^{24}$ | גִּיל | גּוֹל |
| $23^{24}$ | יָגִיל | יָגוּל |
| $23^{24}$ | וְיוֹלֵד | יוֹלֵד |
| $23^{24}$ | יִשְׂמַח | וְיִשְׂמַח |
| $23^{26}$ | תִּצְרֶנָּה | תִּרְצֶנָּה |
| $23^{29}$ | מְדָנִים | מְדוֹנִים |
| $23^{31}$ | בַּכּוֹס | בַּפִּיס |
| $25^{24}$ | מְדִינִים | מְדוֹנִים |
| $26^{2}$ | לוֹ | לֹא |
| $26^{21}$ | מְדָנִים | מְדוֹנִים |
| $26^{24}$ | בְּשִׂפָתָיו | בְּשִׂפָתוֹ |
| $27^{15}$ | מְדָנִים | מְדוֹנִים |
| $27^{20}$ | וַאֲבַדּוֹן | וַאֲבַדּוֹה |
| $27^{24}$ | וָדוֹר | דּוֹר |
| $30^{10}$ | אֲדֹנָיו | אֲדֹנוֹ |
| $30^{18}$ | וְאַרְבָּעָה | וְאַרְבַּע |
| $31^{4}$ | אִי | אוֹ |
| $31^{16}$ | נָטָעָה | *נָטַע |
| $31^{18}$ | בַּלָּיְלָה | בַּלַּיְלָה |
| $31^{27}$ | הֲלָיכוֹת | הֵילָכוֹת |
| Job $1^{10}$ | אַתָּה | אַתְּ |
| $2^{7}$ | וְעַד | עַד |
| $5^{18}$ | וְיָדָיו | וְיָדוֹ |
| $6^{2}$ | וְהַוֹּתִי | וְהַיְתִי |
| $6^{29}$ | וְשָׁבוּ | וְשָׁבִי |
| $7^{1}$ | עֲלֵי | עַל |
| $7^{5}$ | וְגוּשׁ | וְגִישׁ |
| $9^{13}$ | תַּחְתָּיו | תַּחְתּוֹ |

* perhaps נְטַע or נִטַּע.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Job 9[30] | בְּמֵי | בְּמוֹ |
| 10[20] | וַחֲדָל | יֶחְדַּל |
| 10[20] | וְשִׁית | יָשִׁית |
| 13[15] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| 14[5] | חָקָיו | חֻקּוֹ |
| 15[15] | בִּקְדֹשָׁיו | בִּקְדֹשׁוֹ |
| 15[22] | וְצָפוּי | וְצָפוּ |
| 16[16] | חֲמַרְמָרָה | חָמַרְמְרוּ |
| 19[29] | שַׁדּוֹן | שֵׁדִין |
| 20[11] | עֲלוּמָיו | עַלּוּמוֹ |
| 21[13] | יִכַּלּוּ | יִבְלוּ |
| 21[20] | עֵינָיו | עֵינוֹ |
| 24[1] | וְיֹדָעָיו | *וְיָדְעוּ |
| 24[4] | עֲנִיֵּי | עֲנָוֵי |
| 24[6] | יְקַצּוֹרוּ | יַקְצִירוּ |
| 26[12] | וּבִתְבוּנָתוֹ | וּבְתוּבָנָתוֹ |
| 26[14] | דְּרָכָיו | דַּרְכּוֹ |
| 26[14] | גְּבוּרֹתָיו | גְּבוּרָתוֹ |
| 30[11] | יִתְרִי | יִתְרוֹ |
| 30[13] | לְהַוָּתִי | לְהַיָּתִי |
| 30[22] | תְּשׁוּאָה | תִּשְׂאֵהוּ |
| 31[11] | הִיא | הוּא |
| 31[11] | וְהוּא | וְהִיא |
| 31[20] | חַלָּצָיו | חַלָּצוֹ |
| 33[19] | וְרוֹב | וְרִיב |
| 33[21] | וְשָׁפּוּ | וּשְׁפִי |
| 33[28] | נַפְשׁוֹ | נַפְשִׁי |
| 33[28] | וְחַיָּתוֹ | וְחַיָּתִי |
| 37[12] | בְּתַחְבּוּלֹתָיו | בְּתַחְבּוּלָתוֹ |
| 38[1] | מִן | מִנ |
| 38[12] | יְדַעְתָּ הַשַּׁחַר | יָדַעְתָּה שַׁחַר |
| 38[41] | יְלָדָיו | יְלָדוּ |

* or וְיֹדְעוּ.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Job 39[12] | יָשִׁיב | יָשׁוּב |
| 39[26] | כְּנָפָיו | כַּנְפוֹ |
| 39[30] | וְאֶפְרָחָיו | וְאֶפְרֳחוֹ |
| 40[6] | מִן | מִכ |
| 40[17] | פַּחֲדָיו | פַּחֲדוֹ |
| 41[2] | יְעוּרֶנּוּ | יְעִירֶנּוּ |
| 41[4] | לוֹ | לֹא |
| 42[2] | יָדַעְתִּי | יָדַעְתָּ |
| 42[10] | שְׁבוּת | שְׁבִית |
| 42[16] | וַיִּרְאֶה | וַיַּרְא |
| Ca 1[17] | רָהִיטֵנוּ | רַחִיטֵנוּ |
| 2[11] | הַסְּתָו | *הַסְּתָו |
| 2[13] | לָךְ | לֵכִי |
| 4[9] | בְּאַחַת | בְּאַחַד |
| Ru 1[8] | יַעַשׂ | יַעֲשֶׂה |
| 2[1] | מוֹדָע | מְיֻדָּע |
| 3[3] | וְיָרַדְתִּי | וְיָרַדְתִּי |
| 3[4] | וְשָׁכַבְתְּ | וְשָׁכַבְתִּי |
| 3[5] | אֵלַי | *om.* |
| 3[14] | מַרְגְּלוֹתָיו | מַרְגְּלוֹתוֹ |
| 3[17] | אֵלַי | *om.* |
| 4[4] | וְאֵדְעָה | וְאֵדַע |
| 4[5] | קָנִיתָ | קָנִיתִי |
| La 1[6] | מִבַּת | מִן־בַּת |
| 1[18] | הָעַמִּים | עַמִּים |
| 2[2] | וְלֹא | לֹא |
| 2[13] | אֲעִידֵךְ | אֲעוּדֵךְ |
| 2[14] | שְׁבוּתֵךְ | שְׁבִיתֵךְ |
| 2[19] | בַּלַּיְלָה | בַּלַּיִל |
| 3[10] | אֹרֵב | אֲרִיֵה |
| 3[20] | †וְתָשׁוּחַ | וְתָשִׁיחַ |
| 3[32] | חַסְדָּיו | חַסְדּוֹ |

* perh. הַסְּתָו  † *sic*; other edd. have וְתָשׁוֹחַ.

| | *Qerî.* | *Kethîbh.* |
|---|---|---|
| La 3[39] | חַטָּאָיו | חֶטְאוֹ |
| 4[3] | תַּנִּים | תַּנִּין |
| 4[3] | כַּיְעֵנִים | כִּי עֹנִים |
| 4[12] | כֹּל | וְכֹל |
| 4[16] | וּזְקֵנִים | זְקֵנִים |
| 4[17] | עוֹדֵינוּ | עוֹדֶיהָ |
| 5[1] | הַבִּיטָה | הַבֵּיט |
| 5[3] | וְאֵין | אֵין |
| 5[5] | וְלֹא | לֹא |
| 5[7] | וְאֵינָם | אֵינָם |
| 5[7] | וַאֲנַחְנוּ | אֲנַחְנוּ |
| 5[21] | וְנָשׁוּבָה | וְנָשׁוּב |
| Eccl 4[8] | עֵינוֹ | עֵינָיו |
| 5[8] | הוּא | הִיא |
| 5[10] | רְאוּת | רְאִית |
| 7[22] | אַתָּה | אַתְּ |
| 9[4] | יְחֻבַּר | *יִבָּחֵר |
| 11[9] | וּבְמַרְאֵה | וּבְמַרְאֵי |
| 12[6] | יָרֻתַּק | †יִרְחַק |
| Esth 1[5] | וּבִמְלוֹאת | וּבְמָלוֹאת |
| 1[16] | מְמוּכָן | מוּמְכָן |
| 3[4] | כְּאָמְרָם | בְּאָמְרָם |
| 8[13] | עֲתוּדִים | עֲתִידִים |
| 9[27] | וְקִבְּלוּ | וְקִבֵּל |
| 10[1] | אֲחַשְׁוֵרוֹשׁ | אֲחַשְׁוֵרֹשׁ |
| Da 2[5] | לְכַשְׂדָּיֵא | לְכַשְׂדָּיֵא |
| 2[9] | הַזְמִנְתּוּן | ‡הַזְמַנְתּוּן |
| 2[10] | כַּשְׂדָּאֵי | כַּשְׂדָּיֵא |
| 2[22] | וּנְהִירָא | וּנְהִירָא |
| 2[38] | דָּיְרִין | דָּאֲרִין |
| 2[39] | תְּלִיתָאָה | תְּלִיתָיָא |
| 2[40] | רְבִיעָאָה | רְבִיעָיָא |

* or יִבָּחַר. † or יִרְחֵק ‡ or הַזְמַנְתּוּן.

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| Da 2[43] | וְדִי | דִי |
| 3[3] | וָקָמִים | וְקַאֲמִין |
| 3[10] | וְסוּמְפּוֹנְיָא | וְסִיפַּנְיָא |
| 3[19] | אֶשְׁתַּנּוּ | אֶשְׁתַּנִּי |
| 3[25] | רְבִיעָאָה | רְבִיעָיָא |
| 3[26] | עִלָּאָה | עִלָּיָא |
| 3[29] | שְׁלוּ | שְׁלָה |
| 3[31] | דָּיְרִין | דָּאֲרִין |
| 3[32] | עִלָּאָה | עִלָּיָא |
| 4[4] | כַּשְׁדָּאֵי | כַּשְׁדָּיֵא |
| 4[14,21,22,29] | עִלָּאָה | עִלָּיָא |
| 4[31] | וּלְעִלָּאָה | וּלְעִלָּיָא |
| 4[32] | דִּיְרֵי | דָּאֲרֵי |
| 4[32] | וְדִיְרֵי | וְדָאֲרֵי |
| 5[5] | נְפַקָה | נְפַקוּ |
| 5[7] | כַּשְׁדָּאֵי | כַּשְׁדָּיֵא |
| 5[7,16] | וְהַמְנִיכָא | וְהַמְנוֹכָא |
| 5[16] (*bis*) | תְּכוּל | תּוּכַל |
| 5[18] | עִלָּאָה | עִלָּיָא |
| 5[19] | זְיִעִין | זָאֲעִין |
| 5[21] | עִלָּאָה | עִלָּיָא |
| 5[29] | וְהַמְנִיכָא | וְהַמְנוֹכָא |
| 5[30] | כַּשְׁדָּאָה | כַּשְׁדָּיָא |
| 6[1] | מָדָאָה | מָדָיָא |
| 6[26] | דָּיְרִין | דָּאֲרִין |
| 6[27] | זְיִרִין | זָאֲרִין |
| 6[29] | פַּרְסָאָה | פַּרְסָיָא |
| 7[7] | רְבִיעָאָה | רְבִיעָיָא |
| 7[8] | אָתְעַקָרוּ | אִתְעַקַרוּ |
| 7[10] | אַלְפִין | אַלָפִים |
| 7[10] | רְבְבָן | *רִבּוֹן |

* or רִבּוֹן

| | | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Da | $7^{20}$ | וּנְפַלָה | וּנְפַלוּ |
| | $7^{23}$ | רְבִיעָאָה | רְבִיעָיָא |
| | $7^{25}$ | עִלָּאָה | עִלָּיָא |
| | $8^{11}$ | הוּרַם | הֲרִים |
| | $9^{24}$ | וּלְהָתֵם | וְלַחְתֹּם |
| | $11^{10}$ | וּבָנָיו | וּבְנוֹ |
| | $11^{10}$ | וְיִתְגָּרֶה | וְיִתְגָּרוּ |
| | $11^{10}$ | מָעוּזֹה | מָעֻזֹּה |
| | $11^{12}$ | וְרָם | יָרוּם |
| | $11^{18}$ | וְיָשֵׂם | וְיָשֶׁב |
| | $11^{39}$ | הַכִּיר | הַכִּיר |
| Ezr | $2^{46}$ | שַׁלְמַי | שַׁמְלַי |
| | $2^{50}$ | נְפוּסִים | נְפִיסִים |
| | $3^{3}$ | מְכוֹנָתָיו | מְכוֹנָתוֹ |
| | $3^{3}$ | וַיַּעֲלוּ | וַיַּעַל |
| | $4^{2}$ | וְלוֹ | וְלֹא |
| | $4^{4}$ | וּמְבַהֲלִים | וּמְבַלְּהִים |
| | $4^{7}$ | כְּנָוָתָיו | כְּנָוָתוֹ |
| | $4^{9}$ | אַרְכָּוֵיא | אַרְכְּוָיֵי |
| | $4^{9}$ | דֶּהָוֵיא | דֶּהָוֵי |
| | $4^{12}$ | יְשׁוּרֵי אַשְׁכְּלְלוּ | וְשׁוּרַיָּא שַׁכְלְלוּ |
| | $5^{12}$ | כַּסְדָּאָה | כַּסְדָּיָא |
| | $6^{17}$ | לְחַטָּאָה | לְחַטָּיָא |
| | $7^{25}$ | דָּיְנִין | דָּאֲיָנִין |
| | $7^{26}$ | לְשָׁרְשׁוּ | לְשָׁרְשׁוֹ |
| | $8^{13}$ | יְעוּאֵל | יְעוּאֵל |
| | $8^{14}$ | וְזַכּוּר | וְזָבוּד |
| | $8^{17}$ | וָאָצָוֵה | וָאוֹצָאָה |
| | $8^{17}$ | הַנְּתִינִים | הַנְּתוּנִים |
| | $10^{2}$ | עֵילָם | עוּלָם |
| | $10^{29}$ | וְרָמוֹת | יְרֵמוֹת |

| | | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ezr | 10[35] | כְּלוּהִו | כְּלוּהִי |
| | 10[37] | וְיַעֲשָׂו | וַיַּעֲשׂוּ |
| | 10[43] | יַדּוֹ | יַדּוּ |
| | 10[44] | נָשְׂאוּ | נָשְׂאֵי |
| Ne | 1[9] | וַהֲבִיאוֹתִים | וַהֲבוֹאתִים |
| | 3[20] | זַבַּי | זַבַּי |
| | 3[30,31] | אַחֲרָיו | אַחֲרֵי |
| | 7[43] | לְהוֹדָה | לְהוּדָה |
| | 7[52] | נְפִישְׂסִים | נְפוּשְׂסִים |
| | 9[6] | אַתָּה | אַתָּ |
| | 10[20] | נֵבָי | נוֹבָי |
| | 11[17] | יְדוּתוּן | יְדִיתוּן |
| | 12[9] | וְעָנִי | וְעָנּוֹ |
| | 12[14] | לִמְלִיכוּ | לְמָלוּכִי |
| | 12[16] | לְעִדּוֹא | לַעֲדָיָא |
| | 12[46] | רָאשֵׁי | רֹאשׁ |
| I Chr | 1[46] | עֲוִית | עַוִּית |
| | 1[51] | עַלְוָה | עַלְיָה |
| | 2[55] | יִשְׁבֵי | יָשְׁבוּ |
| | 3[24] | הוֹדַוְיָהוּ | הוֹדַיְוָהוּ |
| | 4[7] | יִצְהָר | וְצֹחַר |
| | 4[20] | וְתִילוֹן | וְתוֹלוֹן |
| | 4[41] | הַמְּעוּנִים | הַמְעִינִים |
| | 6[11] | בְּנֵי | בְּנוֹ |
| | 6[20] | צוּף | צִיף |
| | 7[1] | יָשׁוּב | יָשִׁיב |
| | 7[10] | יְעוּשׁ | יְעִישׁ |
| | 7[31] | בְּרְזִית | בְּרִזּוֹת |
| | 7[34] | וְחֶבָּה | יַחְבָּה |
| | 8[25] | וּפְנוּאֵל | וּפְנִיאֵל |
| | 9[4] | בָּנִי מִי | בִּנְיָמִן |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| I Chr 9[33] | פְּטוּרִים | פְּטִירִים |
| 9[35] | יְעִיאֵל | יְעוּאֵל |
| 11[11] | הַשָּׁלִישִׁים | הַשְּׁלִשִׁים |
| 11[20] | וְלוֹ | וְלֹא |
| 11[44] | וְיִעִיאֵל | וְיעוּאֵל |
| 12[3] | וְיִזִיאֵל | וְיִזּוּאֵל |
| 12[5] | הַחֲרִיפִי | הַחֲרוּפִי |
| 12[15] | גְּדוֹתָיו | גְּדֵרוֹתָיו |
| 12[18] | הַשָּׁלִישִׁים | הַשְּׁלִשִׁים |
| 14[1] | חוּרָם | חִירָם |
| 20[5] | יָעִיר | יָעוֹר |
| 22[7] | בְּנִי | בְּנוֹ |
| 23[9] | שְׁלֹמִית | שְׁלֹמוֹת |
| 24[24] | שָׁמִיר | שָׁמוּר |
| 26[25] | וּשְׁלֹמִית | וּשְׁלֹמוֹת |
| 27[12] | לַבֶּנְיָמִינִי | לַבְּנְיָמִינִי |
| 27[29] | שִׁרְתַי | שִׁטְרַי |
| 29[16] | הוּא | הִיא |
| II Chr 4[11] | חוּרָם | חִירָם |
| 9[29] | יֶעְדִּי | יָעְדּוֹ |
| 11[18] | בַּת | בֶּן |
| 13[19] | עֶפְרַיִן | עֶפְרוֹן |
| 17[8] | וּשְׁמִירָמוֹת | וְשֶׁמִרָמוֹת |
| 18[8] | מִיכָיְהוּ | מִיכָהוּ |
| 24[27] | יִרְבָּ | וְרַבּ |
| 26[11] | יְעִיאֵל | יְעוּאֵל |
| 26[21] | הַחָפְשִׁית | הַחָפְשׁוּת |
| 29[8] | לְזִוָּעָה | לְזַוָּעָה |
| 29[13] | וְיִעִיאֵל | וְיעוּאֵל |
| 29[14] | יְחִיאֵל | יְחוּאֵל |
| 32[21] | וּמִיצִיאֵי | וּמִיצִיאוֹ |

| | *Qerī.* | *Kethībh.* |
|---|---|---|
| II Chr 34[6] | בְּחַרְבֹתֵיהֶם | בָּחַר בָּתֵּיהֶם |
| 34[9] | וַיָּשֻׁבוּ | וְיִשְׁבֵי |
| 35[3] | הַמְּבִינִים | הַמְּבוּנִים |
| 35[4] | וְהָכִינוּ | וְהִכּוֹנוּ |

כ׳ or כְּתִיב וְלֹא ק׳ or קְרֵי, read but not written. Ju 20[13] II Sa 8[3] 16[23] 18[20] II Ki 19[31,37] Je 31[37] 50[29] Ru 3[5,17].

## ר

ר, rêsh. The twentieth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ר = 200.

ר׳ דְּגוּשָׁה, rêsh dāgheshed, *i.e.* written with dāghesh. I Sa 1[6] 10[24] 17[25] Je 39[12] Hab 3[13] Ps 52[5].

ר׳ זְעֵירָא, rêsh (written) small. II Sa 21[19].

ר׳ רַבָּתִי, rêsh (written) large. Ex 34[14].

רָפָה אַחַר מַפִּיק, smooth, (*i.e.* without dāghesh) after mappīq. Ps 68[18]

רָפָה וּמִלְּעֵיל, smooth, (*i.e.* without dāghesh), and with the accent on the penultimate. Job 7[20].

## ש

שׁ, shīn. The twenty-first letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, שׁ = 300.

שׁ׳ וְת׳ זְעֵירָא, shīn and tāv (written) small. Esth 9[9]

שׁ׳ רַבָּתִי, shīn (written) large. Ca 1[1].

שׁ׳ רָפָה, sīn smooth, *i.e.* written without dāghesh. Le 13[10] 14[56].

שְׁוָא בְּאַתְנָח, sheva with (the accent) athnāch. Ps 45[6] 119[65].

## ת

ת, tāv. The twenty-second letter of the Hebrew alphabet; as numeral, ת = 400.

ת׳ זְעֵירָא, tāv (written) small. Esth 9[7,9]

ת׳ רַבָּתִי, tāv (written) large. Esth 9[29].

ת׳ רָפָה, tāv smooth, *i.e.* written without dāghesh. Is 34[11].

תִּיקּוּן סוֹפְרִים, correction of the scribes. Job 32[3]. See Introd. p. 9.

תֵּרִין מִילִּין, two words. De 33[2].

# CLAUSULAE.

*See Introd. p. 11.*

## GENESIS.

### חֲזָק

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְסֵפֶר בְּרֵאשִׁית אֶלֶף וַחֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת וּשְׁלֹשִׁים וְאַרְבָּעָה. **א״ך ל״ד** סִימָן: וְחַרְבְּךָ תִּחְיֶה: וּפָרָשִׁיּוֹתָיו **י״ב. זֶה**־שְׁמִי לְעֹלָם סִימָן: וּסְדָרָיו **מ״ג. גַּם**־בָּרוּךְ יִהְיֶה סִימָן: וּפְרָקָיו **נ׳.** יי׳ חָנֵּנוּ **לְךָ** קִוִּינוּ סִימָן: מְעָיַן הַפְּתוּחוֹת **שִׁלְשָׁה וְאַרְבָּעִים** וְהַסְּתוּמוֹת **שְׁמֹנֶה וְאַרְבָּעִים.** הַכֹּל **תִּשְׁעִים וְאַחַת פָּרָשִׁיּוֹת. צֵא** אַתָּה וְכָל־הָעָם אֲשֶׁר־בְּרַגְלֶיךָ סִימָן;

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Genesis is a thousand and five hundred and thirty and four. The sign is **א״ך ל״ד** (א=1000, ך=500, ל=30, ד=4). And its middle point is, And by thy sword shalt thou live ($27^{40}$). And its pārāshāhs are twelve (י=10, ב=2); the sign is, THIS is my name for ever (ז=7, ה=5. Ex $3^{15}$). And its sections are forty-three; the sign is, YEA he shall be blessed (ג=3, מ=40. Ge $27^{33}$). And its chapters are fifty; the sign is, O Lord be gracious unto us we have waited FOR THEE (ל=30, נ=20. Is $33^{2}$). The number of the open pārāshāhs is forty-three, and of the closed forty-eight. The total is ninety-one pārāshāhs; the sign is, GO thou and all the people that is after thee (צ=90, א=one. Ex $11^{8}$).

## EXODUS.

### חֲזָק

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְסֵפֶר וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת אֶלֶף וּמָאתַיִם וְתִשְׁעָה. **אֹר״ט**

סִימָן: וְחָעִיו אֱלֹהִים לֹא תְקַלֵּל: וּפַרְשִׁיוֹתָיו **אַחַד עָשָׂר.**
**אֵי־זֶה** בַּיִת אֲשֶׁר תִּבְנוּ־לִי סִימָן: וּסְדָרָיו **עֶשְׂרִים וְתִשְׁעָה.**
וְלַיְלָה לְלַיְלָה **יְחַוֶּה**־דָּעַת סִימָן: וּפְרָקָיו **אַרְבָּעִים.** תּוֹרַת
אֱלֹהָיו **בְּלִבּוֹ** סִימָן: מִנְיַן הַפְּתוּחוֹת **תֵּשַׁע וְשִׁשִּׁים.**
וְהַסְּתוּמוֹת **חָמֵשׁ וְתִשְׁעִים.** הַכֹּל **מֵאָה וְשִׁשִּׁים וְאַרְבַּע**
**פָּרָשִׁיוֹת:** יִשְׁלַח עֶזְרְךָ מִקֹּדֶשׁ וּמִצִּיּוֹן **יִסְעָדֶךָּ** סִימָן:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Exodus is a thousand and two hundred and nine; the sign is אר״ט (א=1000, ר=200, ט=9). And its middle point is, Thou shalt not revile God (Ex 22[27]). And its pārāshāhs are eleven; the sign is, WHAT manner of house will ye build unto Me (א=1, י=10. Is 66[1]). And its sections are twenty-nine; the sign is, And night unto night SHEWETH knowledge. (י=10, ח=8, ו=6, ה=5. Ps 19[3]). And its chapters are forty; the sign is, The law of his God is IN HIS HEART (ב=2, ל=30, ב=2, ו=6. Ps 37[31]). The number of the open pārāshāhs is sixty-nine, and of the closed ninety-five; the total is a hundred and sixty and four pārāshāhs; the sign is, Send thee help from the sanctuary and STRENGTHEN THEE out of Zion (י=10, ס=60, ע=70, ד=4, כ=20. Ps 20[3]).

## LEVITICUS.

## הַזְּק

כְּכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְסֵפֶר וַיִּקְרָא שְׁמוֹנָה מֵאוֹת וַחֲמִשִּׁים וְתִשְׁעָה.
**גָּמָל** סִימָן: וְחָצְיוֹ וְהַנֹּגֵעַ בִּבְשַׂר הַזָּב: וּפַרְשִׁיוֹתָיו עֲשָׂרָה.
**בָּא גָד** סִימָן: וּסְדָרָיו **שִׁלֹּשָׁה וְעֶשְׂרִים.** וּבְרוֹרְוֹ
**יֶהֱגֶה** יוֹמָם וָלָיְלָה סִימָן: וּפְרָקָיו **שִׁבְעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים.**
**וְאֶהְיֶה** עִמְּךָ וַאֲבָרֶכְךָ סִימָן: מִנְיַן הַפְּתוּחוֹת **שְׁתַּיִם**
**וַחֲמִשִּׁים.** וְהַסְּתוּמוֹת **שִׁשָּׁה וְאַרְבָּעִים.** הַכֹּל **שְׁמֹנָה**
**וְתִשְׁעִים פָּרָשִׁיוֹת.** יְהוּדִי **צָח** וְאָדוֹם סִימָן:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Leviticus is eight hundred and fifty and nine; the sign is נטף (נ=50, ט=9, ף=800). And its middle point is, And he that toucheth the flesh of him that hath the issue (Le 15[7]). And its pārāshāhs are ten; the sign is, Fortune is come (ב=2, א=1, ג=3, ד=4; Ge 30[11]). And its sections are twenty-three; the sign is, And in His law DOTH HE MEDITATE day and night (י=10, ה=5, ג=3, ה=5; Ps 1[2]). And its chapters are twenty-seven; the sign is, AND I WILL BE with thee and will bless thee (ו=6, א=1, ה=5, י=10, ה=5; Ge 26[3]). The number of the open pārāshāhs is fifty-two, and of the closed forty-six. The total is ninety-eight pārāshāhs; the sign is, My beloved is WHITE and ruddy (צ=90, ח=8; Ca 5[10]).

## NUMBERS.

# חֲזָק

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְסֵפֶר בַּמִּדְבָּר אֶלֶף וּמָאתַיִם וּשְׁמֹנִים וּשְׁמֹנָה. **אֹרפח** סִימָן: וְחָצָיו וַהֲיָה הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר אֶבְחַר־בּוֹ מַטֵּהוּ יִפְרָח: וּפַרְשִׁיּוֹתָיו עֲשָׂרָה יי׳ **בָּדָד** יַנְחֶנּוּ סִימָן: וּסְדָרָיו **שְׁנַיִם וּשְׁלֹשִׁים.** **לֵב** טָהוֹר בְּרָא־לִי אֱלֹהִים סִימָן: וּפְרָקָיו **שִׁשָּׁה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים.** **לוּ** חָכְמוּ יַשְׂכִּילוּ זֹאת סִימָן: מִנְיַן הַפְּתוּחוֹת **שִׁבְעִים וְתֵשַׁע** וְהַסְּתוּמוֹת **שִׁשִּׁים וָשֵׁשׁ.** הַכֹּל **מֵאָה וַחֲמִשִּׁים וּשְׁמֹנָה פָּרָשִׁיּוֹת.** **אֲנִי** **חֶלְקָךְ** וְנַחֲלָתְךָ סִימָן:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Numbers is a thousand and two hundred and eighty and eight; the sign is אֹרפח (א=1000, ר=200, פ=80, ח=8). And its middle point is, And it shall come to pass that the man whom I shall choose, his rod shall bud (Nu 17[20]). And its pārāshāhs are ten; the sign is, The Lord

ALONE did lead him (ב=2, ד=4, ד=4; De $32^{12}$). And its sections are thirty-two; the sign is, Create in me a clean HEART, O God (ל=30, ב=2; Ps. $51^{12}$). And its chapters are thirty-six; the sign is, O THAT they were wise that they understood this (ל=30, ו=6; De $32^{29}$). The number of the open pārāshāhs is ninety-two, and of the closed sixty-six. The total is a hundred and fifty and eight pārāshāhs; the sign is, I am THY PORTION and thine inheritance (ח=8, ל=30, ק=100, כ=20; Nu $18^{20}$).

## DEUTERONOMY.

## חֲזָק

**נִשְׁלְמוּ חֲמִשָּׁה חוּמְשֵׁי תוֹרָה. תְּהִלָּה לְאֵל בָּדוֹל וְנוֹרָא:**

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְּסֵפֶר דְּבָרִים תֵּשַׁע מֵאוֹת וַחֲמִשִּׁים וַחֲמִשָּׁה **הַנֵּץ** סִימָן: וְחֻצִיוֹ וְעָשִׂית עַל־פִּי הַדָּבָר אֲשֶׁר יַגִּידוּ לְךָ: וּפַרְשִׁיוֹתָיו **אַחַד עָשָׂר** אִסְרוּ־**חַג** בַּעֲבוֹתִים סִימָן: וּסְדָרָיו **עֶשְׂרִים וְשִׁבְעָה** יָפִיחַ אֱמוּנָה **יַגִּיד** צֶדֶק סִימָן: וּפְרָקָיו **שְׁלֹשִׁים וְאַרְבָּעָה** אוֹדֶה י״י בְּכָל־**לֵבָב** סִימָן: מְנַיַן הַפְּתוּחוֹת **שְׁלֹשִׁים וְאַרְבָּעָה** וְהַסְּתוּמוֹת **מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים וְאַרְבָּעָה** הַכֹּל **מֵאָה וַחֲמִשִּׁים וּשְׁמֹנֶה פָּרָשִׁיוֹת** וְכִפֵּא **כָּבוֹד יַנְחִילֵם** סִימָן:

סְכוּם הַפְּסוּקִים שֶׁל כָּל הַתּוֹרָה **חֲמֵשֶׁת אֲלָפִים וּשְׁמֹנָה מֵאוֹת וְאַרְבָּעִים וַחֲמִשָּׁה** וְאוֹר **הַחַמָּה** יִהְיֶה שִׁבְעָתַיִם סִימָן: וְחֻצִיוֹ וַיָּשֶׂם עָלָיו אֶת־הַחשֶׁן וַיִּתֵּן אֶל־הַחשֶׁן אֶת־הָאוּרִים וְאֶת־הַתֻּמִּים: מְנַיַן פְּתוּחוֹת שֶׁל כָּל הַתּוֹרָה **מָאתַיִם וְתִשְׁעִים** יָבֹא דוֹדִי לְגַנּוֹ וְיֹאכַל **פְּרִי** מִגְדָּיו סִימָן: וְהַסְּתוּמוֹת **שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשִׁבְעִים וְתִשְׁעָה** אוֹ־אָסְרָה אִפֶּר עַל־נַפְשָׁהּ **בְּשִׁבְעָה** סִימָן: נִמְצְאוּ מְנַיַן כָּל הַפָּרָשִׁיוֹת פְּתוּחוֹת וּסְתוּמוֹת **שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשִׁשִּׁים וְתִשְׁעָה לֹא־תֶחְסַר** כֹּל בָּהּ סִימָן:

## BE STRONG!

The five fifth-parts of the Law are completed. Praise to the great and terrible God.

The number of the verses of the book of Deuteronomy is nine hundred and fifty and five; the sign is הַגִּיץ (ה=5, ג=50, ץ=900). And its middle point is, And thou shalt do according to the tenor of the sentence which they shall shew thee. (De $17^{10}$.) And its pārāshāhs are eleven; the sign is, Bind the SACRIFICE with cords. (ח=8, ג=3; Ps $118^{27}$). And its sections are twenty-seven; the sign is, He that uttereth truth SHEWETH FORTH righteousness. (י=10, ג=3, י=10, ד=4; Pr $12^{17}$). And its chapters are thirty-four; the sign is, I will give thanks unto the Lord with my whole HEART (ל=30, ב=2, ב=2; Ps $111^{1}$). The number of the open pārāshāhs is thirty-four, and of the closed a hundred and twenty and four. The total is a hundred and fifty and eight pārāshāhs; the sign is, And MAKE THEM INHERIT the throne of GLOry (ו=6, ד=4, י=10, נ=50, ח=8, י=10, ל=30, מ=40; I Sa $2^{8}$).

The number of the verses of the whole Law is five thousand and eight hundred and forty and five; the sign is, And the light of THE SUN shall be sevenfold (ה֫=5000, ה֫=800, מ=40, ה=5; Is $30^{26}$). And its middle point is, And he placed the breastplate upon him, and in the breastplate he put the Urim and the Thummim (Le $8^{8}$). The number of the open pārāshāhs of the whole Law is two hundred and ninety; the sign is, Let my beloved come into his garden and eat his precious FRUITS (פ=80, ר=200, י=10; Ca $4^{16}$). And of the closed pārāshāhs three hundred and seventy and nine; the sign is, Or bound her soul by a bond WITH AN OATH (ב=2, ש=300, ב=2, ע=70, ה=5; Nu $30^{11}$). The number of all the open and closed pārāshāhs is found to be six hundred and sixty and nine; the sign is, THOU SHALT Not LACK anything in it (א=1, ת=400, ח=8, ס=60, ר=200; De $8^{9}$).

## JOSHUA.

## חָזָק

סְכוּם הַפְּסוּקִים שֶׁל יְהוֹשֻׁעַ שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת וַחֲמִשִּׁים וְשִׁשָּׁה. **וְתָרֹן** לְשׁוֹן אִלֵּם סִימָן: וְחָצְיוֹ וּמֵחֶשְׁבּוֹן עַד־רָמַת הַמִּצְפֶּה: וּסְדָרָיו אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר. הָיְתָה עָלַי יַד־יי סִימָן:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of Joshua is six hundred and fifty and six; the sign is, And the tongue of the dumb shall sing (ו=6, ת=400, ר=200, נ=50; Is 35[6]). And its middle point is, And from Heshbon unto Ramath-mizpeh (Josh 13[26]). And its sections are fourteen; the sign is, THE HAND of the Lord was upon me (י=10, ד=4; Ez 37[1]).

## JUDGES.

## חָזָק

סְכוּם הַפְּסוּקִים שֶׁל סֵפֶר שׁוֹפְטִים שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת וּשְׁמֹנָה עָשָׂר. **יִרְאוּ אֶת־יי** קְדֹשָׁיו סִימָן: וּסְדָרָיו י״ד. **דּוֹבֵב** שִׂפְתֵי יְשֵׁנִים סִימָן: וְחָצְיוֹ וַיַּרְעֻצוּ וַיְרֹצֲצוּ אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Judges is six hundred and eighteen; the sign is, O FEAR THE Lord ye his saints (י=10, ר=200, א=1, ו=6, א=1, ת=400; Ps 34[10]). And its sections are fourteen; the sign is, GLIDING THROUGH the lips of those that are asleep (ד=4, ו=6, ב=2, ב=2; Ca 7[10]). And its middle point is, And they vexed and oppressed the children of Israel (Ju 10[8]).

## I, II SAMUEL.

## חָזָק

סְכוּם הַפְּסוּקִים שֶׁל סֵפֶר שְׁמוּאֵל אֶלֶף וַחֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשִׁשָּׁה. וְסִימָנוֹ **אֲשֶׁר** חָמוּץ: וּסְדָרָיו ל״ד. וְסִימָנוֹ פּוֹתֵחַ אֶת־יָדֶךָ: וְחָצְיוֹ וּלְאִשָּׁה עֲגָל־מַרְבֵּק:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Samuel is a thousand and five hundred and six; and the sign of it is, RELIEVE the oppressed (א=1000, ש=300, ר=200, ו=6; Is 1[17]). And its sections are thirty-four; and the sign of it is, Thou openest THINE HAND (י=10, ד=4, כ=20; Ps 145[16]). And its middle point is, And the woman had a fatted calf. (1 Sa 28[24].).

## I, II KINGS.

# חֲזָק וְנִתְחַזֵּק

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְּסֵפֶר מְלָכִים אֶלֶף וַחֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת וּשְׁלֹשִׁים וְאַרְבָּעָה.
וְסִימָנוֹ **אַשְׁרֵי הַגְּבִר** אֲשֶׁר־ה׳ אֱלֹהָיו. וּסְדָרָיו חֲמִשָּׁה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים.
וְסִימָנוֹ וַאֲנִי אֶהְיֶה־לָּהּ נְאֻם־ה׳ חוֹמַת אֵשׁ סָבִיב וּלְכָבוֹד אֶהְיֶה
בְתוֹכָהּ. וְחָצִיו וַיִּקְבֹּץ מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת־הַנְּבִיאִים:

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בָּרוּךְ הַנּוֹתֵן לַיָּעֵף כֹּחַ וּלְאֵין אוֹנִים עָצְמָה יַרְבֶּה:

BE STRONG AND WE WILL BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Kings is a thousand and five hundred and thirty and four; and the sign of it is BLESSED IS THE NATION whose God is the Lord (א=1000, ש=300, ר=200, י=10, ה=5, ג=3, ו=6, י=10; Ps 33[12]). And its sections are five and thirty; and the sign of it is, For I saith the Lord will be UNTO HER a wall of fire round about and I will be the glory in the midst of her (ל=30, ה=5; Zech 2[9]). And its middle point is, Then the king of Israel gathered the prophets together (I Ki 22[6]).

Blessed be He that giveth power to the faint, and to him that hath no might He increaseth strength (Is 40[29]).

## ISAIAH.

וְהָיָה מִדֵּי חֹדֶשׁ
י׳ת׳ק׳ק סִימָן

# חֲזָק וְנִתְחַזֵּק

סְכוּם הַפְּסוּקִים שֶׁל יְשַׁעְיָה אֶלֶף וּמָאתַיִם וְתִשְׁעִים וַחֲמִשָּׁה. בְּרֵיחַ נִיחֹחַ **אֶרְצֶה** אֶתְכֶם סִימָן. וְחֶצְיוֹ כִּי אִם־שָׁם אַדִּיר יי׳ לָנוּ. וּסְדָרָיו **כ״ו**. **וְהָיָה** יי׳ לְמֶלֶךְ עַל־כָּל־הָאָרֶץ סִימָן:

And it shall come to pass that from one new moon (Is $66^{23}$). The sign is, יתקק, *i.e.* the initial letters of the four books in which the words of the last verse but one are repeated in order to avoid ending the book with a threatening or curse. י=יְשַׁעְיָה, Isaiah; ת=תְּרֵי עָשָׂר, the twelve Minor Prophets; ק=קִינוֹת, Lamentations; ק=קֹהֶלֶת, Ecclesiastes.

BE STRONG AND WE WILL BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of Isaiah is a thousand and two hundred and ninety and five; the sign is, As a sweet savour WILL I ACCEPT you (א=1000, ר=200, צ=90, ה=5; Ez $20^{41}$). And its middle point is, But there the Lord will be with us in majesty (Is $33^{21}$). And its sections are twenty-six; the sign is, AND the Lord SHALL BE king over all the earth (ו=6, ה=5, י=10, ה=5; Zech $14^{9}$).

## JEREMIAH.

# חֲזָק וְנִתְחַזֵּק

סְכוּם הַפְּסוּקִים שֶׁל יִרְמְיָהוּ אֶלֶף וּשְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת וְשִׁשִּׁים וַחֲמִשָּׁה. וְכָל־**אַרְשֶׁת** גִּבּוֹרִים סִימָן. וְחֶצְיוֹ וַיֹּאמֶר חֲנַנְיָה. וּסְדָרָיו אֶחָד וּשְׁלֹשִׁים. **לֹא** אִישׁ אֵל וִיכַזֵּב סִימָן: וּפְרָקָיו חֲמִשִּׁים וּשְׁנַיִם אוֹדֶה יְהוָה **בְּכָל**־לֵבָב סִימָן:

BE STRONG AND WE WILL BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of Jeremiah is a thousand and three hundred and sixty and five; the sign is, And all THE MEN THEREOF were mighty (א=1000, נ=50, ש=300, י=10, ה=5; Josh 10[2]). And its middle point is, And Hananiah spake (Je 28[11]). And its sections are one and thirty; the sign is, God is NOT a man that He should lie (ל=30, א=1; Nu 23[19]). And its chapters are fifty-two; the sign is, I will give thanks unto the Lord WITH MY WHOLE heart (ב=2, כ=20, ל=30; Ps. 111[1]).

## EZEKIEL.

# חֲזָק

סְכוּם הַפְּסוּקִים שֶׁל יְחֶזְקֵאל אֶלֶף וּמָאתַיִם וְשִׁבְעִים וּשְׁלֹשָׁה. כְּאַיָּל תַּעֲרֹג עַל־אֲפִיקֵי־מָיִם כֵּן נַפְשִׁי תַעֲרֹג אֵלֶיךָ אֱלֹהִים סִימָן. וְהָיָה וַיְהִי בְּעַשְׂתֵּי־עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה בְּאֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ. וּסְדָרָיו תְּשָׁעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים וַתֵּרֶא אֹתוֹ כִּי־טוֹב הוּא סִימָן:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of Ezekiel is a thousand and two hundred and seventy and three; the sign is, As the hart panteth after the WATER brooks SO PANTETH MY SOUL after thee O God (מ=40, י=10, מ=40, כ=20, נ=50, נ=50, פ=80, ש=300, י=10, ת=400, ע=70, ר=200, ג=3; Ps. 42[1]). And its middle point is, And it came to pass in the eleventh year in the first day of the month (Ez 26[1]). And its sections are nine and twenty; the sign is, And when she saw him that HE WAS A GOODLY child (ט=9, ו=6, ב=2, ה=5, ו=6, א=1; Ex 2[2]).

הִנֵּה אָנֹכִי שֹׁלֵחַ לָכֶם אֵת אֵלִיָּה הַנָּבִיא לִפְנֵי
בּוֹא יוֹם יְהוָה הַגָּדוֹל וְהַנּוֹרָא:

י׳ת׳ק׳ק׳ סִימָן

## חֲזָק

### סְבוּם פְּסוּקֵי תֹּרֵי עָשָׂר

**הוֹשֵׁעַ** מֵאָה וְתִשְׁעִים וְשִׁבְעָה: וְרַגְלֵהּ לֹא **בָצֵקָה** סִימָן.
**יוֹאֵל** שִׁבְעִים וּשְׁלֹשָׁה: שִׁלְחוּ **מַגָּל** סִימָן.
**עָמוֹס** מֵאָה וְאַרְבָּעִים וְשִׁשָּׁה: **קָמוּ** בָּנֶיהָ סִימָן.
**עֹבַדְיָה** עֶשְׂרִים וְאֶחָד: **אַף** טוֹב לְיִשְׂרָאֵל סִימָן.
**יוֹנָה** אַרְבָּעִים וּשְׁמוֹנָה: יִשְׂרָאֵל עוֹשֶׂה **חַיִל** סִימָן.
**מִיכָה** מֵאָה וַחֲמִשָּׁה: **עָלָה** אֱלֹהִים בִּתְרוּעָה סִימָן:
**נַחוּם** אַרְבָּעָה וְשִׁבְעָה: **יַל**-מַיִם סִימָן:
**חֲבַקּוּק** חֲמִשִּׁים וְשִׁשָּׁה: **וּלְךָ** תִּהְיֶה צְדָקָה סִימָן:
**צְפַנְיָה** חֲמִשִּׁים וּשְׁלֹשָׁה: **גַּן** נָעוּל סִימָן.
**חַגַּי** שְׁלֹשִׁים וּשְׁמוֹנָה: כִּי אִם-**בָּלָה** סוֹדוֹ סִימָן.
**זְכַרְיָה** מָאתַיִם וְאַחַד עָשָׂר: אַשְׁרֵי כָל-**יְרֵא** י״י סִימָן.
**מַלְאָכִי** חֲמִשִּׁים וַחֲמִשָּׁה: וְיַעֲקֹב **הָלַךְ** לְדַרְכּוֹ סִימָן:

סְבוּם הַפְּסוּקִים שֶׁל כָּל שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר נְבִיאִים אֶלֶף וַחֲמִשִּׁים. **כִּי-שָׂרִיתָ עִם** אֱלֹהִים סִימָן. וְחֶצְיוֹ לָכֵן בְּגִלְגַּלְכֶם צִיּוֹן שָׂדֶה תֵּחָרֵשׁ. וּסְדָרָיו עֶשְׂרִים וְאֶחָד. וּלְבָבוֹד **אֶהְיֶה** בְתוֹכָהּ סִימָן:

Behold I will send you Elijah the prophet before the great and terrible day of the Lord come (Ma 4[5]). The sign is י׳ת׳ק׳ק׳ (*see* on Isaiah).

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the Twelve.

HOSEA: a hundred and ninety and seven; the sign is, Neither DID thy foot SWELL (ב=2, צ=90, ק=100, ה=5; De $8^4$).

JOEL: seventy and three; the sign is, Put ye in the SICKLE (מ=40, ג=3, ל=30; Joel $3^{13}$).

AMOS: a hundred and forty and six; the sign is, Her children RISE UP (ק=100, מ=40, ו=6; Pr $31^{28}$).

OBADIAH: twenty and one; the sign is, SURELY God is good to Israel (א=1, כ=20; Ps. $73^1$).

JONAH: forty and eight; the sign is, Israel doeth VALIANTLY (ח=8, י=10, ל=30; Nu $24^{18}$).

MICAH: a hundred and five; the sign is, God IS GONE UP with a shout (ע=70, ל=30, ה=5; Ps. $47^5$).

NAHUM: four* and seven; the sign is, Water SHALL FLOW (י=10, ז=7, ל=30; Nu $24^7$).

HABAKKUK: fifty and six; the sign is, AND it shall be righteousness UNTO THEE (ו=6, ל=30, כ=20; De $24^{13}$).

ZEPHANIAH: fifty and three; the sign is, A GARDEN shut up (ג=3, נ=50; Ca $4^{12}$).

HAGGAI: thirty and eight; the sign is, But HE REVEALETH his secret (ג=3, ל=30, ה=5; Am $3^7$).

ZECHARIAH: two hundred and eleven; the sign is, Blessed is every one THAT FEARETH the Lord (י=10, ר=200, א=1; Ps $128^1$).

MALACHI: fifty and five; the sign is, And Jacob WENT on his way (ה=5, ל=30, כ=20; Ge $32^1$).

The number of the verses of all the twelve prophets is a thousand and fifty; the sign is, FOR THOU HAST STRIVEN WITH God (כ=20, י=10, ש=300, ר=200, י=10, ת=400, ע=70, מ=40;

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* *sic*; a misprint for ארבעים, forty.

Ge $32^{28}$). And its middle point is, Therefore shall Zion for your sake be plowed as a field (Mi $3^{12}$). And its sections are twenty and one; the sign is, And I WILL BE the glory in the midst of her (א=1, ה=5, י=10, ה=5; Zech $2^{5}$).

## PSALMS.

# חֲזָק

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְּסֵפֶר תְּהִלִּים אַלְפַּיִם וַחֲמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת וְעֶשְׂרִים וְשִׁבְעָה. וְסִימָנוֹ יי׳ אָהַבְתִּי מְעוֹן בֵּיתֶךָ וּמְקוֹם מִשְׁכַּן כְּבוֹדֶךָ. וְחֻצְיוֹ וַיְנַסּוּהוּ בְּפִיהֶם. וּסְדָרָיו תִּשְׁעָה עָשָׂר. וְסִימָנוֹ הַמַּשְׂבִּיעַ בַּטּוֹב עֶדְיֶךָ:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Psalms is two thousand and five hundred and twenty and seven; and its sign is, Lord I LOVe the haBITATION OF THY HOUSE and the pLAce where Thy glory dWELleth (א=1, ב=2, ת=400, י=10, ע=70, ו=6, ן=700, ב=2, י=10, ת=400, ך=500, ק=100, ו=6, ש=300, כ=20; Ps $26^{8}$). And its middle point is, But they flattered him with their mouth (Ps $78^{36}$). And its sections are nineteen; and its sign is, Who satisfieth thy mouth WITH GOOD THINGS (ב=2, ט=9, ו=6, ב=2; Ps $103^{5}$).

## PROVERBS.

# חֲזָק

סְכוּם פְּסוּקִים שֶׁל סֵפֶר מִשְׁלֵי תֵּשַׁע מֵאוֹת וַחֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר. וְתַשַּׁר דְּבוֹרָה סִימָן: וְחֻצְיוֹ לִבְנֵי־שֶׁבֶר גָּאוֹן. וּסְדָרָיו שְׁמוֹנָה. אָז תֵּלֵךְ לָבֶטַח דַּרְכֶּךָ סִימָן:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Proverbs is nine hundred

and fifteen; the sign is, THEN SANG DEboraH (ו=6, ת=400, ש=300, ר=200, ד=4, ה=5; Ju 5[1]). And its middle point is, Pride goeth before destruction (Pr 16[18]). And its sections are eight; the sign is, THEN shalt thou walk in thy way securely (א=1, ז=7; Pr 3[23]).

## JOB.

# הַזָּק

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי אִיּוֹב אֶלֶף וְשִׁבְעִים. וְסִימָנוֹ וְגִלֵּיתִי לָהֶם **עֲתֶרֶת** שָׁלוֹם וֶאֱמֶת. וְחֶצְיוֹ אֲשֶׁר־קָמְטוּ וְלֹא־עֵת. וּסְדָרָיו שְׁמוֹנָה. וְסִימָנוֹ **אָהַב** ה׳ שַׁעֲרֵי צִיּוֹן:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of Job is a thousand and seventy; and its sign is, And I will reveal unto them ABUNDANCE of peace and truth (ע=70, ת=400, ר=200, ת=400; Je 33[6]). And its middle point is, Who were snatched away before their time (Job 22[16]). And its sections are eight; and its sign is, The Lord LOVETH the gates of Zion (א=1, ה=5, ב=2; Ps 87[2]).

## CANTICLES.

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְּשִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים מֵאָה וְשִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר. וְסִימָנוֹ אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר־**טוֹב** עַל־הַמֶּלֶךְ. וְחֶצְיוֹ נֶרְדְּ וְכַרְכֹּם:

The number of the verses of the Song of Songs is a hundred and seventeen; and its sign is, Who spake GOOD FOR the king (ט=9, ו=6, ב=2, ע=70, ל=30; Esth 7[9]). And its middle point is, Spikenard and saffron (Ca 4[14]).

## RUTH.

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְּסֵפֶר רוּת שְׁמוֹנִים וַחֲמִשָּׁה. וְסִימָנוֹ סוּרָה שְׁבָה־**פֹּה** פְּלֹנִי אַלְמֹנִי. וְחֶצְיוֹ וַתֹּאמֶר רוּת הַמּוֹאֲבִיָּה גַּם כִּי־אָמַר אֵלַי:

The number of the verses of the book of Ruth is eighty and five; and its sign is, Ho, such a one! turn aside, sit down HERE (פ=80, ה=5; Ru 4[1]). And its middle point is, And Ruth the Moabitess said, Yea, he said unto me (Ru 2[21]).

## LAMENTATIONS.

הֲשִׁיבֵנוּ יְהוָה אֵלֶיךָ וְנָשׁוּבָה חַדֵּשׁ יָמֵינוּ כְּקֶדֶם: סִימָן **יתק״ק:**

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי אֵיכָה מֵאָה וַחֲמִשִּׁים וְאַרְבָּעָה. וְסִימָנוֹ יִסַּע **קָדִים** בַּשָּׁמָיִם. וְחֵצְיוֹ לְרַגְלָיו:

Turn Thou us unto Thee, O Lord, and we shall be turned, renew our days as of old (La 5[21]); the sign is **י׳ת׳ק׳ק׳** (*see* on Isaiah).

The number of the verses of Lamentations is a hundred and fifty and four; and its sign is, He caused THE EAST WIND to blow in the heaven (ק=100, ד=4, י=10, מ=40; Ps 78[26]). And its middle point is, To crush under foot (La 3[34]).

## ECCLESIASTES.

סוֹף דָּבָר הַכֹּל נִשְׁמָע אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים יְרָא וְאֶת־מִצְוֹתָיו שְׁמוֹר כִּי־זֶה כָּל־הָאָדָם: סִימָן **י׳ת׳ק׳ק׳**

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְּסֵפֶר קֹהֶלֶת מָאתַיִם וְעֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁנַיִם. וְסִימָנוֹ מַה־שֶּׁהָיָה **כְּבָר** נִקְרָא שְׁמוֹ. וְגַם חֵצְיוֹ מַה־שֶּׁהָיָה כְּבָר נִקְרָא שְׁמוֹ. וּסְדָרָיו אַרְבָּעָה. וְסִימָנוֹ **אָבָא״בָם** אוֹדֶה יְהּ:

This is the end of the matter; all hath been heard: fear God and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man (Ec 12[13]); the sign is **י׳ת׳ק׳ק׳** (*see* on Isaiah).

The number of the verses of the book of Ecclesiastes is two hundred and twenty and two; and its sign is, Whatsoever hath been the name thereof was given LONG AGO (כ=20, ב=2, ר=200;

Ec $6^{10}$). And its middle point is, Whatsoever hath been the name thereof was given long ago (Ec $6^{10}$). And its sections are four; and its sign is, I WILL ENTER into them, I will give thanks unto the Lord (א=1, ב=2, א=1; Ps $118^{19}$).

## ESTHER.

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דִּמְגִלַּת אֶסְתֵּר מֵאָה וְשִׁשִּׁים וְשִׁבְעָה. וְסִימָנוֹ כַּבְּדֵנִי נָא נֶגֶד־**זִקְנֵי** עַמִּי. וְחֶצְיוֹ וַתַּעַן אֶסְתֵּר וַתֹּאמֶר. וּסְדָרָיו חֲמִשָּׁה. וְסִימָנוֹ וְזֶה **גַּב** הַמִּזְבֵּחַ:

The sum of the verses of the roll of Esther is a hundred and sixty and seven; and its sign is, Honour me now I pray thee before THE ELDERS of my people (ז=7, ק=100, נ=50, י=10; I Sa $15^{30}$). And its middle point is, Then answered Esther and said (Esth $5^{7}$). And its sections are five; and its sign is, And this shall be THE BASE of the altar (ג=3, ב=2; Ez $43^{13}$).

## DANIEL.

## חֲזָק

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְּסֵפֶר דָּנִיֵּאל שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת וַחֲמִשִּׁים וְשִׁבְעָה. וְסִימָנוֹ כִּי רוּחַ יי׳ **נָשְׁבָה** בּוֹ. וְחֶצְיוֹ בַּהּ בְּלֵילְיָא קְטִיל בֵּלְשַׁאצַּר. וּסְדָרָיו שִׁבְעָה. וְסִימָנוֹ וְעֵינֵי רְשָׁעִים תִּכְלֶינָה וּמָנוֹס **אָבַד** מִנֵּהֶם וְתִקְוָתָם מַפַּח־נָפֶשׁ:

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of the book of Daniel is three hundred and fifty and seven; and its sign is, Because the breath of the Lord BLOWETH upon it (נ=50, שׁ=300, ב=2, ה=5; Is $40^{7}$). And its middle point is, In that night Belshazzar was slain (Da $5^{30}$). And its sections are seven; and its sign is, But the eyes of the wicked shall fail, and they SHALL HAVE NO way to flee, and their hope shall be the giving up of the ghost (א=1, ב=2, ד=4; Job $11^{20}$).

## EZRA-NEHEMIAH.

# חֲזָק

סְכוּם פְּסוּקֵי דְּעֶזְרָא וּנְחֶמְיָה שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת וּשְׁמוֹנִים וּשְׁמוֹנָה. וְסִימָנוֹ זְכוֹר י״י חֶרְפַּת עֲבָדֶיךָ. וְחֶצְיוֹ וּבֵין עֲלִיַּת הַפִּנָּה. וּסְדָרָיו עֲשָׂרָה. וְסִימָנוֹ עַל הַר־גְּבֹהָ עֲלִי־לָךְ מְבַשֶּׂרֶת צִיּוֹן׃

BE STRONG!

The number of the verses of Ezra and Nehemiah is six hundred and eighty and eight; and its sign is, Remember Lord THE REPROACH of thy servants (ח=8, ר=200, פ=80, ת=400; Ps 89[51]). And its middle point is, And between the ascent of the corner (Ne 3[32]). And its sections are ten; and its sign is, O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion get thee up into the HIGH mountain (ג=3, ב=2, ה=5; Is 40[9]).

## I, II CHRONICLES.

# חֲזָק וְנִתְחַזֵּק הַמְחוֹקֵק לֹא יוּזָק

סְכוּם הַפְּסוּקִים שֶׁל כָּל דִּבְרֵי הַיָּמִים אֶלֶף וְשֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת וַחֲמִשִּׁים וְשִׁשָּׁה וַיִּרְאוּ אֶת־הָאָרֹן וַיִּשְׂמְחוּ לִרְאוֹת סִימָן. וְחֶצְיוֹ וְעַל אֲצְרוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ עַזְמָוֶת בֶּן־עֲדִיאֵל. וּסְדָרָיו חֲמִשָּׁה וְעֶשְׂרִים. עַד אֲשֶׁר־עַד־פֹּה בֵּרְכַנִי ה׳ סִימָן

BE STRONG AND WE WILL BE STRONG. THE LAWGIVER IS NOT STRAITENED.

The number of the verses of the whole of Chronicles is a thousand and six hundred and fifty and six; the sign is, And they saw THE ARK and REJOICed to see it (ת=400, ה=5, א=1, ר=200, ן=700, י=10, שׂ=300, מ=40; I Sa 6[13]). And its middle point is, And over the king's treasuries was Azmaveth the son of Adiel (I Chr 27[25]). And its sections are five and twenty; the sign is, Forasmuch as HITHERto the Lord hath blessed me (כ=20, ה=5; Josh 17[14]).

# ERRATA

IN

## Massoretic Notes to Hebrew Bible, Vienna, 1891.

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| PAGE | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Ge $3^{6}$ for באס״ף read בס״ף |
| 177 | Le $10^{4}$ for הגריש read הגרש |
| | *ib.* for התרסא read התלשא |
| 287 | De $1^{1}$ for ויתהיל read ויתחיל |
| 290 | De $2^{8}$ for פיסקא read פסקא |
| 305 | For v. 28 read v. 14 |
| 365 | For 4. 24 read v. 24 |
| 424 | Ju $13^{2}$ add הפטרת נשא *i.e.*, the Haphtārah for the 35th Sabbath, corresponding to the Pārāshāh, Nu $4^{21}$—$7^{89}$ |
| 429 | Ju $16^{5}$ for חת׳ read הת׳ |
| 535 | For v. 17 read v. 19 |
| 555 | I Ki $2^{39,40}$ for באס״ף read בס״ף |
| 564 | I Ki $7^{20}$ for השבבה read השבכה |
| 609 | II Ki $2^{22}$ for הסר read חסר |
| 615 | II Ki $5^{18}$ delete כתיב ולא ק׳ v. 18 |
| 649 | II Ki 20 for v. 14 read v. 19 |
| 714 | For v. 2 מה read v. 2 מ״ה |
| 720 | For v. 18 v. 25 read vv. 18,25 |
| 722 | For הפטורת read הפטרת |
| 725 | For v. 8 read v. 9 |
| 728 | For בזק״ read בז״ק |
| 738 | Is $66^{23}$, read סבירין |
| 766 | Je 17 for v. 7 read v. 17 |
| 830 | Je $51^{34}$ for idib. read ibid. |

PAGE

911 Ez 44 for v. 21 read v. 31

914 Ez 46[19] for ביוכתים read בּירכתים

919 For v. 1 read v. 1 ב׳

938 For v. 13 ו׳ read v. 13 ד׳

1005 Ps 26[2], for יתיר י׳ read יתיר ו׳

1013 Ps 37[15,17] for באס״ף read בס״ף

1021 Ps 49[15] for קר read קרי

1053 For צ״ח read צ״ט

1089 Pr 3, for verse 32 read v. 34

1089 Pr 3[16], for כשילו read יכשילו

1136 Job 22[15], prefix * in the text

1137 Job 24[1], for וידיו read וידעיו

1145 Job 33[21] text, for רָאוּ read רָאוּ

1147 For ל״א read ל״ה

1152 Job 40, for v. 8 read v. 6

1188 Esth 1[14], text, add * to פָּרַס

1199 Esth 9, for ס״א(*bis*) read נ״א

1207 Da 2[38], for דיירין read דירין

1210 Da 3, for ibid. read v. 25.

1213 Da 4, for ibid. (*1*) read v. 29

1216 Da 5[23], for אתנח read באתנח

1216 Da 5[29], for ומניכא read והמניכא

1219 Da 7[7], for רביעא read רביעאה

1235 For v. 2 ב׳ read v. 2 ד׳

1238 Ezr 5[12] for כשראה read כסדאה

1239 For v. 4 ד׳ read v. 4 ו׳

1251 Ne 2[13], delete ו׳

1253 Ne 3[31] for ואחריו read אחריו

PAGE

1280 I Chr $4^{13,15}$ for ס״פ read בס״פ

1289 I Chr $9^{4}$, for בנימן read בני מן

1301 I Chr $16^{18}$ text, add * to בְּנָעַן

1301 I Chr $16^{18}$ note, delete 22

1311 For כ״ב read כ״ג

1317 I Chr $26^{25}$, for ושלומית read ושלמית

1341 For י״ב read י״א

1341 II Chr $11^{18}$ text, add * to אֲבִיחַיִל

1375 II Chr $32^{21}$, for קיי read קרי

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